

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1910.—VOL. II., NO. 187.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

## Greet New President at Close of N. E. A. Convention Tonight

### PRIZE FIGHT PICTURE PROMOTERS WILL NOT DISREGARD THE LAWS

Syndicate in Chicago Today Issues Statement of Readiness to "Put the Films on the Shelf."

### OPPOSITION VICTORY

Governors of States Support Christian Endeavor Move—Theaters Decide to Bar Out Views of the Encounter.

CHICAGO—Representatives of the American Vitagraph Company, owners of the Reno (Nev.) prize fight pictures, left Chicago for New York today where a meeting of the board of governors of their company will be held tomorrow in an attempt to come to some decision relative to the ban which has been placed on the films in many states and larger cities.

Stirred by the growing sentiment against their right to exhibit the films, George Klein, William Selig and George A. Spoor, representatives of the syndicate, issued the following statement:

"No efforts will be made to show the pictures in any city or town where adverse legislation has taken place. It will not be necessary to get out injunctions, for this syndicate does not intend to oppose the law in any city or state. We do not think the pictures are any different from those which have been displayed of the Johnson-Burns and Johnson-Ketchel fights, but if we find popular sentiment is against them we will lay the films on the shelf and not show them at all."

It was given out that the fight films have, to date, cost the syndicate \$500,000.

HAVANA—The Cuban government, which permits bull fighting, has drawn the line on the Jeffries-Johnson fight pictures and it was announced today that the pictures would not be exhibited in any city of the island.

### Motion Picture Men Halt Contracts for Fight Films

NEW YORK—The American Vitagraph Company, in East Fifteenth street, Flatbush, started today the developing and printing of the positive sets of the Reno, Nev., prize fight pictures. The work will be carried on today and tonight and the pictures, it is said, will be ready for the market tomorrow morning.

The company has received hundreds of offers from theaters and houses of amusement for the use of the pictures, but no contract has yet been signed, owing to the widespread opposition by the United Societies of Christian Endeavor and other reform organizations.

George Byrnes, president and manager of the Independent Managers Association, which does the booking for a large number of parks and outdoor theaters, said Thursday night that there had been a meeting of the board of directors of the association in the afternoon, at which it was decided not to book the pictures for any of the theaters or parks doing business with the association.

A bomb was thrown into the ranks of the moving picture interests Thursday night when Robert E. Larsen, a representative of B. F. Keith, the theatrical man, received a telegram from his employer that the Jeffries-Johnson pictures were not to be shown at any of Mr. Keith's theaters.

A broad the cities of London, Melbourne and Calcutta are expected to bar the fight pictures and many others are yet to be heard from. The Christian Endeavors of the United States expect to get the moral support of every Governor in the United States and the Epworth League with its 20,000 societies and 3,000,000 members has come out in strong opposition to the exhibition of the objectionable films.

### Many Cities Take Action Adverse to Fight Exhibits

Action adverse to the exhibition of the motion pictures of the fight has been taken or is promised if the law allows such a course by the officials of the following municipalities, according to reports published today: New York city, Pittsburgh, Little Rock, Ark., Middletown, Conn., Knoxville, Tenn., Albany, Auburn, N. Y., Geneva, N. Y., Carlisle, Pa., Johnstown, Pa., Lynchburg, Va., Minneapolis, Minn., Calcutta, Ind., Montreal, Que., Melbourne, Aus.

### Noted Citizens Express Approval of Opposition

John F. Brant, International Reform Bureau, Boston—"Congratulations of the reform bureaus on your move as Christian

*Financiers Making Plans to Nominate Dr. Wilson in 1912 for Presidency*



PROF. WOODROW WILSON.  
Head of Princeton University, said to be prospective Democratic presidential candidate.

NEW YORK—The American today says:

"Woodrow Wilson president of Princeton University, will be the Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1912 if a combination of Wall street and political interests can make it so.

The plans have been agreed to and the preliminaries are already before the public view. As a first step, President Wilson is to be nominated this fall for governor of New Jersey on the Democratic ticket, is to be heavily backed by the interests, is to carry New Jersey and is to be preferred over Harmon Gaynor and any other Democrat for the presidential race.

The representatives of the big men in the combination to bring this about are Roger C. Sullivan, Democratic national committeeman from Illinois; former United States Senator James Smith of New Jersey; George B. M. Harvey and a prominent New York Democratic politician."

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### VACATION SCHOOLS OPEN FOR MELROSE AND MALDEN TODAY

One of the most unique of the summer schools in Massachusetts is that opened in Melrose today, for it is operated wholly by the Melrose Woman's Club without outside support and with only the use of the Mary A. Livermore school building, where the sessions are held, contributed by the school department and the city. The chairman of the committee on education of the woman's club, Mrs. John A. Sargent, is principal of the school and is assisted by Miss Grace Longdyke. Mrs. Sargent teaches cane seating and basketry and Miss Longdyke teaches sewing and embroidery.

The school is under the direction of the department of education of the Woman's Club, which is composed of Mrs. John A. Sargent, chairman; Mrs. Henry D. Fletcher, Mrs. Percy Damon, Mrs. Francis H. Merrill, Miss E. Gertrude Copeland, Mrs. Julian C. Woodward, Mrs. Hiram G. Fisher (president of the club), Mrs. Frank Q. Brown and Miss Myra Chapin.

### SIMPLIFIED SPELLING URGED BY N. E. A. COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Declares That Reform Should Not Be Bludgeoned Through, But Believes That the New Form Should Be Placed on a Par With Standard Accepted Rules

The use of the simplified spelling, although to a limited extent, in the official program of the National Education Association has aroused some good natured discussion among the teachers, who are wondering whether the association will take the matter up and dispose it in some decisive manner before the close of the convention.

"The present position of the association seems to me illogical," said Secretary Irwin Shepard today. "In 1898 I was instructed to use seven or eight, I forgot which, of the simplified words, I haven't the list with me, but it includes program, catalog, thru, through, the, thoro, altho. There has been some effort to have the list extended to all words accepted by the simplified spelling board, but this movement has not been successful. At the present time nobody seems to have the temerity to open the question.

All normal schools should adopt the shorter spellings on par with standard spellings; should use the simpler spell-

### PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN PHILIPPINE FRIAR LAND DEALS UPHELD

Official Family at Beverly Today Given a Pleasant Surprise by Published Letter From Dr. Barrows.

### DEFENDS MR. TAFT

Chief Executive and Friends Engage in Second Round of Their Interesting Golf Match on Myopia Links.

BEVERLY, Mass.—One of the most pleasant surprises enjoyed by President Taft today—the second day of his "real vacation"—was to read a published letter commanding the policy and practices of the United States government in regard to the Philippine "friar lands."

The letter was written to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican by Dr. David P. Barrows, for a number of years director of education of the Philippines government, in administrative control of the entire educational system of the archipelago, and, through the thousands of teachers, both American and native, under his charge, closely in touch with the economic and agrarian problems of the country.

Dr. Barrows, from the nature and extent of his experience in the islands, speaks with authority, not only with regard to the disposal of the valuable sugar lands which the Philippine government, through the efforts of President Taft, then governor-general, secured from the friar organizations, but likewise with regard to the often questioned propriety of government officials and employees acquiring interests in landed property and embarking on agricultural ventures.

In consequence of the purchase of friar lands in the islands by big sugar interests in this country, for which Horace W. Taft's law firm are attorneys, both the President and his brother have come in for no little criticism at the hands of a section of the American press. Dr. Barrows, by reason of his familiarity with the agrarian situation in the Philippines, is able to point out the impossibility of any venality entering into the relations between the government, as land agent, and the purchasers, whether the latter be the "interests" or insular employees and officials.

Dr. Barrows' letter is as follows:

"I am surprised at Congressman Martin's attack on the integrity of Philippine officials, in the matter of leasing 'friar lands.' The passage of the Martin resolution is, in my opinion, a wise act, but in the course of urging his measure the gentleman made charges of dishonesty and malfeasance, which I am ready to assert, from an experience of more than nine years in the Philippine service, do the gravest injustice to officials whose honesty is above question.

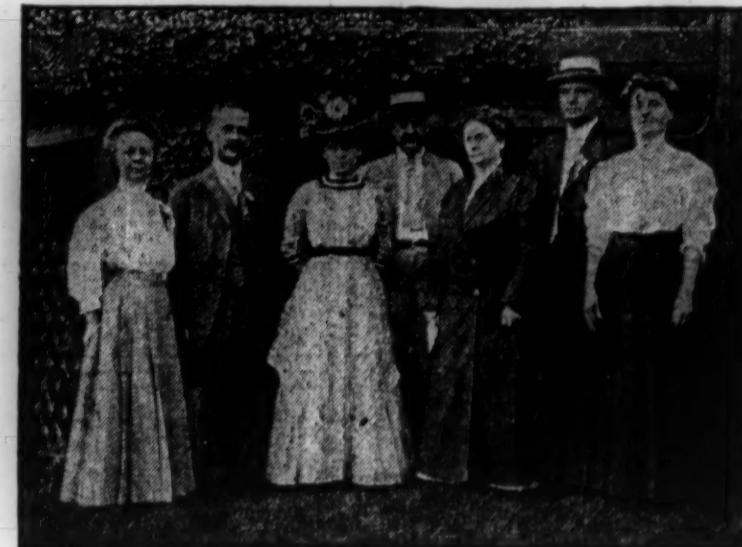
"The propriety of a public official in the Philippines making investments there, may be open to some question, but the matter has been guarded. No employee can engage in any form of business, without executive approval, and there are investments absolutely forbidden, such as purchasing tax titles, or loaning money at usurious rates of interest.

"But, on the other hand, it is an economic loss to have the large body of American employees remit their savings to the United States. There ought to

(Continued on Page Five, Column Five.)

### Well Known Chicago Delegates

Men and women representing several of the more prominent schools in the metropolis of the Middle West are here shown.



GROUP OF ENERGETIC N. E. A. WORKERS.

From left to right—Miss Mary Able, head assistant of John Marshall school; Morgan G. Hogge, principal of the Harper school; Miss Ida Michell, principal of the Bryant school; A. S. Hall, principal of the Calumet high school; Miss Etta Q. Gee, principal of the Sexton school; J. D. Shoop, assistant superintendent of schools, Chicago, and Miss Grace Reed, principal of the Drake school.

### SNAPSHOT OF THE WINNER

The new president of the N. E. A. was unattended upon her journey to the convention hall Thursday afternoon.



MRS. ELLA FLAGG YOUNG LEAVING NEW OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

Picture shows the newly elected president of the National Education Association, who was described when nominated as "a very little woman, but she towers above all the men."

### Good Citizenship Medal Given by President Taft to Best Speaker in Debate



FAC-SIMILE OF TROPHY.

Awarded in debate contest between six pupils of South Boston high school today.

### SEEKS LIGHTING DECISION.

W. B. de las Casas, chairman of the metropolitan park commission, has today called upon Mayor Fitzgerald to determine who is responsible for the lighting of the passageway under Cambridge bridge between the Charlesbridge and the embankment of the south bridge, which is in charge of the metropolitan park commission.

### Western Teacher a Leader in the Contest for Woman as Head of the Educators



MISS MARGARET HALEY.

Prominent Chicago instructor, active in promotion of Mrs. Young's candidacy for N. E. A. president.

### REPUBLICAN CLUB QUARTERS.

BEVERLY, Mass.—Republican club members may hear of plans for new quarters at the adjourned meeting of the club Monday evening. It is understood that the second door on the Old Fellow block on Broadway and a portion of the same floor on Cabot street are under consideration.

### INDEPENDENT PUBLISHERS REJOICING OVER ELECTION AS A "TEXT BOOK" VICTORY

### NEW ENGLAND FIRMS HOPE TO BENEFIT BY REGIME JUST BEGUN

### HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS DEBATE ARBITRATION TO SETTLE DISPUTES

Decrease of New York's Influence Predicted and the Smaller Concerns Expect to Profit.

### CHICAGO'S FACTIONS

Federation of Teachers Led by Miss Haley and "Independents" Disagree on the Credit for Election.

### PRIZE AWARDS MADE

Edwin Ginn Gives Luncheon to Members at the University Club Following Peace League Meeting.

A SURVEY OF TODAY'S DOINGS. Election of Mrs. Young as president of National Education Association declared to end the influence of certain school book firms in politics of the association.

American School Peace League holds the boards after stirring contests of yesterday.

Simplified spelling advocates report in favor of putting simpler forms on a parity with standard forms of spelling.

International arbitration debated by six scholars of South Boston high school before peace league.

Edwin Ginn gives luncheon to council of American School Peace League.

Visiting educators busy themselves this afternoon with sight-seeing and preparations for departure.

Only meeting scheduled for this afternoon is lecture by William H. Potter, D. M. D., before physical education department, in Walker building.

Last of general sessions of National Education Association will be held this evening in Tremont temple, the president-elect being introduced.

This is "peace day" in the program of the National Education convention, following the great contest of Thursday afternoon, in which Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the Chicago public schools, defeated Dr. Zachariah X. Snyder of the Colorado normal school for the presidency.

In connection with the National Education Association, which elected officers Thursday and selected San Francisco as the place for the next gathering, the American School Peace League held a public meeting this morning, beginning at 9:30 o'clock in Jacob Sleeper hall of Boston University.

The opening address was made by the president, Dr. James H. Van Sickle of Baltimore. "The International Peace Movement" was the subject of Edwin D. Mead of Boston and "The Larger Patriotism and What the Schools May Do to Bring It About" was that of Prof. P. P. Claxton of the University of Tennessee.

The report of Secretary Mrs. Fannie Andrews showed that state branches of the American School Peace League have been formed in connection with the meetings of the state teachers associations in Virginia, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma. It is expected that state branches will soon be formed in North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana. In all these states there are active workers who are bending their efforts in this direction.

Mr. Mead, the first speaker, gave a summary of the world movement for universal peace, pointing out that there is a steady increase of public sentiment in favor of abolition of war among nations, expressed in the growth of membership in peace organizations, cosmopolitan clubs and through the press and pulpit.

Prof. P. P. Claxton of the University of Tennessee delivered a stirring address entitled "The Larger Patriotism and What the Schools May Do to Bring It About." "Larger patriotism," said the speaker, "looks to better individual service to one's country, to the conception of the whole world as one's country, to loss and destruction by war in any part of the world as loss to all the earth's inhabitants, to the universal brotherhood of man and finally to the doctrine of doing unto others as one would be done by."

Professor Claxton pointed out that mankind is turning from its former belief in glory in perishing for one's country to the more sane and practical one of living for one's country.

School children will develop the large patriotism, he said, if they are taught in youth to honor and respect those who have done much to build up civilization, industry, commerce, agriculture, art, etc. He proposed that greater attention be given to the study of history and geography.

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

### AVIATOR FLIES TWO MILES TODAY FROM PLUM ISLAND FIELD

NEWBURYPORT, Mass. A. L. Pfleiderer of Hammondsport, N. Y., made a successful flight here early today in a Burgess biplane, covering a distance of two miles at a height of 100 feet. Pfleiderer started from the Plum Island aviation field and landed at Pork island. The aviator said he could have gone farther, but had to descend owing to his engine being overheated. This is the most successful flight at Plum Island so far.

Mr. Pfleiderer will make another flight this evening in the same machine, while William Hilliard of Boston will also make a trip in his aeroplane.

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

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## News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

### AGRICULTURAL SHOW OPENS AT DUMFRIES JULY NINETEENTH

(Special to The Monitor.)  
DUMFRIES, Scotland.—The annual show of the Scottish Highland Society, the most important exhibition connected with the farming industry in this country, is to be held this year at Dumfries on July 19 and three following days, and gives promise of being a very great success. An ideal showyard has been obtained within a mile of the town, and the county councils in the district have all contributed handsomely to the local show fund by voluntary assessments, while the town of Dumfries has also given a contribution along with a free water supply. A large extent of space in the showyard has been taken for the exhibition of machines and implements, and from the entries, which have now closed, a very high class display of cattle, horses and sheep may be looked for. The jumping contests should also prove an interesting feature. Many people in the town, who do not usually take in visitors, are doing so during the show week as the hotel accommodation will not be sufficient for the large influx.

### EDWARD IS MADE PRINCE OF WALES

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)  
LONDON.—The following announcement appears in a London Gazette extraordinary: "Whitehall, June 23, 1910. The King has been pleased to order letters patent to be passed under a great seal for creating his royal highness Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester."

Prince Edward of Wales, as is well known, has, like his father, received a naval training. It was in 1907 that the prince joined the naval college at Osborne as a cadet, and here he remained for the full period of two years, completing, as also at the college at Dartmouth, the usual course and living the ordinary life of a cadet. The training at Osborne is said to have been most congenial to him, for from the very first the young prince was much attracted by the life in the navy, in addition to which he early developed a great liking and capacity for mechanics of all sorts.

### ANTI-ORDER BILL SENT TO CORTES

MADRID.—King Alfonso Thursday signed the bill, drawn up by Premier Canalejas, forbidding further religious orders to enter Spain until the pending negotiations with the Vatican for a revision of the concordat are ended. The premier will present the measure to the Cortes today.

Commercial bodies joined in a petition to the government in favor of limiting the growth of monastic orders. They assert that the orders are monopolizing many branches of industry and commerce. The Republican organizations have pledged themselves to support the government's religious program.

**VOTE PARIS RAILWAY STRIKE.**  
PARIS.—A general railway strike here is likely. The men, who demand an increase in wages, and other ameliorations, have already voted to strike in principle, pending the result of the negotiations.

### AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.  
AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—"The Battle." KEITH'S—Vaudville.  
MAJESTIC—"East Lynne." PARK—"The Man from Home."

NEW YORK.  
ACADEMY—"The Girl of the Golden West." AMERICAN—Vaudville.  
ASTOR—"Seven Days." CASINO—"The Mikado." HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudville.  
REED—"The Doctor's Fifth Avenue"—Vaudville.  
PLAZA—Vaudville.

CHICAGO.  
AMERICAN—Vaudville.  
COLONIAL—"Madame Sherry."  
GARRICK—"A Man's World."  
MAJESTIC—Vaudville.  
LYRIC—"The Merchant of Venice."  
OLYMPIC—"The Fortune Hunter." WHITNEY—"My Cinderella Girl."  
PRINCESS—"Baby Mine."

### JAPAN DEVELOPING KOREAN RESOURCES RAPIDLY, SAYS ENVOY

BERLIN.—Baron Mumm von Schwartzstein, the German ambassador to Japan, who has returned from a tour of investigation in Korea and South Manchuria, records, among other remarkable evidences of Japanese activity, that 2300 tons of coal are being taken daily from the Fushun mines, which Japan acquired by the Portsmouth treaty. Only three shafts had been sunk, but two others are nearly ready and a total production of 7000 tons per day is expected.

Baron Mumm says that the Antung-Mukden railway of 170 miles, which is being converted from a narrow military road to the normal gauge, will be finished in the autumn of 1912. The Korean government is paying \$8,000,000 for the construction of a bridge across the Yalu, near Antung. The line has 183 bridges and 21 tunnels.

ST. PETERSBURG.—The Novoye Vremya expresses great expectations from the Russo-Japanese convention. The Vremya considers it a foundation for durable peace in the far east, serving as a barrier against encroachments of outsiders in that sphere.

Russo-Japanese neighborly relations relieve Russia and Japan of the burden of heavy armaments, enabling Russia to complete the Amur railroad and continue colonization on a vast scale. The Vremya declares that the situation created by the convention is unfavorable to Korea, China, America and the central European powers in so far as their policies are based on a continuation of misunderstandings between Russia, China and Japan.

It declares that Secretary Knox's Manchurian proposal was instrumental in hastening the conclusion of the convention. It ascribes to the same cause the insertion of the clause for joint action of the contracting powers toward propositions disturbing the status quo.

### SOON TO LET BIDS ON BUILDING THE PORT OF TANGIER

(Special to The Monitor.)  
TANGIER—Haj Mahomed Mokri, the Shereefian minister of finance, has made a statement which has been greeted with much satisfaction, to the effect that the negotiations for constructing the port of Tangier are approaching completion and it is expected that the arrangements will soon be sufficiently advanced to enable the authorities to call for tenders. It is understood that the cost of the construction of the port will amount to about \$4,000,000. The opening of the port of Tangier will undoubtedly be the preliminary of the establishment of communications with the Moroccan interior.

### AMERICAN SHIPS AT MARSEILLES

MARSEILLES, France.—The United States battleships Iowa, Indiana and Massachusetts, now on a training cruise with 500 American recruits, reached here today from Plymouth. As the ships entered the harbor the sailors of the Austrian cruiser Franz Josef gave a welcoming hurrah, which was answered with spirit by the Americans.

Captain Clark, in command, accompanied by United States Consul Gaulin, called on the mayor, the prefect and other city officials.

### TURKISH TROOPS ON FRONTIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The entire Turkish third army corps is today mobilizing for a speedy transfer to the frontier, owing to the discovery of uniformed Greek regulars among the raiders who have been creating havoc on the frontier.

ENGLISH CIVIL LIST LARGER.  
LONDON.—The select committee of Parliament to consider the civil list for King George V. recommends a provision of \$3,170,000 yearly for the maintenance of the royal family. This is an increase of \$6,000 over the allowance made during the last reign.

### Frenchmen Agree on Main Points of Electoral Reform

(Special to The Monitor.)  
PARIS.—Since the publication of the ministerial declaration, the contents of which have been noted in these columns, the Chamber has occupied itself exclusively in the discussion of general politics, thus following a recognized precedent of French parliamentary procedure and one which is generally taken advantage of by many members, for airing their particular grievances and fads. Mr. Paul Deschanel by one of his greatest oratorical successes, brought the Chamber back to the region of practical politics and real interest. M. Deschanel has the rare merit, noticeably lacking in this assembly, of saying much in few words. Without any digressions he showed clearly that electoral reform was not to be avoided, that it was the first condition of administrative reform and that the partisans of arrondissement voting need not flatter themselves that they would postpone it by means of well-calculated adjournments. He recalled the prophetic words which he had pronounced in the last Chamber. "Proportional representation will, if voted, render impossible any coalitions between parties of extreme opinions, while, if not voted, it will link them together, since it is the only neutral ground on which they, who fight over every other question, can meet." Those who did not understand these words six months ago, are obliged to acknowledge today that they are true, and it will cost them dear if they try to avoid carrying out the expressed wish of the country.

On this same point the speech of M. de Foville has shown us that the last traces of opposition are disappearing from day to day. He spoke in the name of the moderate radicals who have not shown undue haste to join the proportional representation party. He even avowed that his party felt some regret for the scruples of arrondissement, but he recognized that the feeling of the coun-



M. PAUL DESCHANEL  
Who says electoral reform cannot be avoided.

try had been too definitely expressed in the opposite way, for them to be able to misinterpret it. This is not the language of M. Deschanel and the leading prophets of the hours, but still it is the language of a reasonable character and the chamber heard it sympathetically. One may say that the principle of proportional representation is, from this time on, definitely settled and that in future debates will be confined to the

question of the urgency of its adoption and to the secondary questions of its details. On this point, M. Deschanel made a declaration which M. Charles Benoit hastened to approve. "We wish, he said, neither to avoid the issue nor to rush matters; we must carefully weigh all objections, profit by the experiences, as well as by the mistakes, of others, and by the improvements which these mistakes render necessary." The general opinion is that nothing could better suit the country. Mr. Briand spoke with the same absence of partisanship with regard to the government plan. Thus it appears that the leading men of the country are agreed on main principles.

A point of electoral reform which the government wished to introduce but which does not appear likely to have much success, is the prolongation of the life of the Parliament, with partial renewals, at fixed intervals during the parliamentary term. M. Deschanel pointed out not only the inconveniences but also the uselessness of this provision.

It is evident that, in spite of all, an agreement is being reached on certain points of essential and immediate utility. It is also evident that this agreement is not in the sense desired by M. Bertaux, M. Augagneur and other ultra-radicals. It remains now for M. Briand to group together such a body of members as will enable him to pass a measure that will meet the average opinion of the country. Such a majority would not perform parliamentary miracles, but it would be a healthy and practical step in the direction of realizing parliamentary reform. Many will not go so far as M. Deschanel in his optimistic belief that the present chamber will add "a decisive page to the history of the country," but many believe that it may add an honorable one, and that, it must be admitted, will be somewhat of a novelty.

The total area to be occupied is about 3/4 acres, a length of 430 feet facing the Strand and 40 feet facing Aldwych. The main feature will be a great hall where a permanent exhibition of French arts and industries will be held, including also the products of the French colonies. It is said that in the tympanum over the main porch of the palace there will be a bas-relief representing the entente cordiale, showing King Edward VII. welcoming M. Loubet and his suite. The suite of King Edward VII. will include the present King George V., Prince of Wales as he was then, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour, while with M. Loubet's suite will be represented M. Delcasse and M. Paul Cambon, the French ambassador. In addition to the numerous shops of which it is understood there will be about 100, there will be some 800 suites built above the ground floor, while facilities will be provided in the great hall for international receptions and industrial conferences. In a bijou theater also the best classical and modern French plays will be presented. Indeed, it would seem that this new French palace of industry will when completed, form one of the most striking and attractive features in the

### FRENCH PALACE TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN CITY OF LONDON

(Special to The Monitor.)

LONDON.—Those who have passed the "island site" between Kingsway and the Strand recently have seen that noticeboards and hoardings are in course of erection. These are the preliminary steps which are being taken before converting the Aldwych site from a desolate waste, overgrown by grass and various wild flowers and weeds, into a palace of French arts and industries.

As was mentioned some little time ago in these columns, the necessary sanction for the scheme has been obtained from the London county council and it is hoped that the work on this interesting building will shortly be commenced. It is reported that a sum of \$3,750,000 will be spent on the undertaking and the construction of the building alone will, it is estimated, entail some two and a half years work.

The total area to be occupied is about 3/4 acres, a length of 430 feet facing the Strand and 40 feet facing Aldwych. The main feature will be a great hall where a permanent exhibition of French arts and industries will be held, including also the products of the French colonies. It is said that in the tympanum over the main porch of the palace there will be a bas-relief representing the entente cordiale, showing King Edward VII. welcoming M. Loubet and his suite. The suite of King Edward VII. will include the present King George V., Prince of Wales as he was then, the Duke of Connaught, Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Balfour, while with M. Loubet's suite will be represented M. Delcasse and M. Paul Cambon, the French ambassador. In addition to the numerous shops of which it is understood there will be about 100, there will be some 800 suites built above the ground floor, while facilities will be provided in the great hall for international receptions and industrial conferences. In a bijou theater also the best classical and modern French plays will be presented. Indeed, it would seem that this new French palace of industry will when completed, form one of the most striking and attractive features in the

### MANY CHANGES ARE MADE IN VICEROY'S COUNCIL IN INDIA

(Special to The Monitor.)

SIMLA, India.—Never, probably, since its constitution in 1773, has the membership of the Viceroy's council undergone so many changes within so short a period. To such an extent has this been the case that Lord Minto recently remarked in public that none of the members who welcomed him on his assumption of the governor-generalship in 1903 is now a member of his council.

The only member who will have served even as long as two years is Sir G. Fleetwood Wilson; the other members, with the exception of Mr. Miller, who, it is understood, is on the point of leaving the council, are of quite recent appointment. If Mr. Miller resigns there will be two portfolios to be filled. In this connection it may be noted that there is a distinct likelihood of the creation of an education portfolio, in view of the increasing importance attached during recent years to this subject.

### PROTESTS SENT TO GOVERNMENT

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.)

MADRID.—Protests have been forwarded to the government by a number of Spanish bishops objecting to the policy adopted to promote religious liberty. The government, on the other hand, has expressed its firm intention not to modify its line of conduct, which it is pointed out had been previously approved by the King. At the conclusion of a cabinet meeting held recently Senor Canalejas declared that the government would continue its democratic and progressive task. It was not, the prime minister said, its intention to harm religion, but to enforce the prerogative of national sovereignty.

### FUTURE POLICY OF NEW MINISTRY

(Special to The Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—As has already been announced, the land tax, financial agreement and the defense scheme proposed by Lord Kitchener will be the more important items for consideration during the coming session of Parliament. No details as to the proposed land tax have as yet been published, but it is understood that estates of a less value than \$25,000 will not be taxed; all lands above that value, however, whether possessed by individuals or companies, will be taxed in an ascending scale, a surtax being imposed on estates owned by absentees.

AUSTRALIANS TO HAVE STEAMSHIP LINE TO CANADA

(Special to The Monitor.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—It is announced that an Australian-owned line of steamers will shortly be started to trade between Sydney and other parts of the Australian commonwealth, Great Britain and Canada. The starting of this new line is a sign of the times, for there is frequently a vast amount of produce accumulated at the various ports awaiting the arrival of steamers with sufficient room to ship it. The starting of this new line will do much to remedy this state of affairs, and since the vessels of the new line will be supplied with refrigerating chambers they will be capable of carrying any of the produce exported by Australia.

### MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF MADAME DE SEGUR

(Special to The Monitor.)

ROME.—As in England, so in Italy, the question of woman suffrage has again been brought to the notice of the deputies. The bill introduced by Sig. Gallini offering municipal franchise to women has been favorably received in committee, the socialist party going so far as to urge that the parliamentary franchise should be granted to women. Sig. Luzzatti, the prime minister, has always supported the proposal as a private member, a fact that should give considerable encouragement to those endorsing the proposal. While, however, it is not at all likely that the parliamentary franchise will be granted, it is considered practically certain that the women of Italy will in the near future be granted municipal reform.

TONS OF BUTTER LEAVE MELBOURNE  
(Special to The Monitor.)  
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Some interesting facts were stated by the government dairy expert in a paper which he read recently at the butter factory managers' conference. For the 10½ months of the 1909-10 season, he said, 16,200 tons of butter had been exported, as against 9,042 tons for the whole of the previous season. In spite of the fact that there were 76,000 fewer cows in 1909-7 when the record was established, the past season had been fourth as regards butter shipment in the history of the trade.

### BEACH-NUT SLICED BACON IN GLASS JARS

Served at Hotels and Clubs.  
Sold by Butchers and Grocers.

Have The Monitor Sent to Your Summer Address

Subscribers who are going out of town during the summer months may be supplied with The Monitor either through dealer or by mail while absent from the city.

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# Leading Events in Athletic World



# The Henley Regatta

## CHAMPION MERRIMAN A DECIDED FAVORITE FOR THE GOLF FINALS

Easily Wins Two Matches in Connecticut State Championship Tourney on New Haven Club Links.

## HOVEY ALSO WINS

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The semi-final round of the championship tournament of the League of Connecticut Golf Clubs for the title of 1910 is being played today over the links of the New Haven Country Club, and the favorites for the final round which will be played tomorrow are B. P. Merriman, the Yale player and present champion, and R. H. Hovey of the Hartford Golf Club.

Excellent golf was played by both men in the first and second rounds Thursday. Both won their morning and afternoon matches, Hovey winning a tight match in the morning. He was forced to go 21 holes to defeat R. S. White, 2d, the New Haven team captain. White had him dormie at the sixteenth hole, but missed a putt.

In the afternoon Hovey was pitted against Steve Graham, and their match was as clearly the feature of the matinee as the Hovey-White match was the stellar attraction of the morning performance. Hovey's game was steeper in the afternoon, but Graham's game was so brilliant that Hovey was able to lead him by only a 2-to-1 score.

Merriman was not forced to extend himself at either the morning or afternoon play, handily defeating Ezekiel Bronson and C. H. Zimmerman, both of New Haven. The summary:

### CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION.

First round—K. W. Austin, Norwich, beat E. N. Smith, Stamford, 4 to 3; Waldo, Jr., Bridgeport, beat B. H. Warford, Greenwich, 3 up, 2 to play; R. S. White, 2d, New Haven, beat R. H. Hovey, Bridgeport, 2 up, 21 holes; T. J. Tilton, Greenwich, beat W. T. Tilney, New Haven, 2 up, 1 to play; C. H. Zimmerman, Fifth Regiment, M. V. M.; ordnance officer, Capt. George W. Langdon (M. V. M. retired).

## CRACK SHOTS DUE SATURDAY TO FIRE

New Hampshire, Connecticut and Maine Teams Will Join in New England Meet on Bay State Range.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The state rifle teams of New Hampshire and Connecticut that will participate in the N. E. M. A. tournament here next week are expected to arrive at the Bay State range Saturday and the Maine shots will probably follow early Monday morning.

The Bay State range, next to Camp Perry, O., and Sea Girt, N. J., is unequalled in the United States. It covers 380 acres, has 112 targets at 200, 300, 400, 800 and 1000 yards and every rifle range facility, including two clubhouses.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts will furnish tentage and the N. E. Military Rifle Association will supply cots, bed sacks, camp stools and camp utensils.

The company streets in the camp will be supplied from a new water system, an artesian well having been driven 100 feet deep to bed rock. In the meets of the past five years over 275 teams and 5000 individuals have participated.

The officers selected to have charge of the coming competition are: Executive officer, Capt. Charles H. Lyman, United States Marine corps; chief range officer, Col. Walter E. Lombard, Coast Artillery corps. M. V. M.; post adjutant, Capt. Frederick L. Wood, adjutant, Coast Artillery corps; post quartermaster, Capt. J. Stearns Cushing, Mass.; post surgeon, Lieut.-Col. John F. Harvey M. V. M. retired; assistant surgeon Major G. M. Elliott, Maine; statistical officer, Capt. Augustus G. Reynolds, Mass.; assistant statistical officers, Capt. Harry J. Jacquin, Mass.; Lieut. Harry D. Comeris, Fifth Regiment, M. V. M.; ordnance officer, Capt. George W. Langdon (M. V. M. retired).

## CORINTHIAN HAS A CELEBRATION

Yacht Club Holds Dinner on Twenty-Fifth Anniversary—The Mavouneen to Race for Manhattan Bay Cup.

MARBLEHEAD—The Corinthian Yacht Club celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary Thursday night with a dinner to the members, the illumination of the clubhouse, music and an entertainment.

Commodore Harry H. Walker presided. At the dinner, at which there were 100 present, he gave a brief history of the club, in which he said that it resulted from a meeting held on July 7, 1885, by a few yachting enthusiasts who assembled in the hall at Marblehead Neck. The next year they had for a clubhouse a house and two barns, not far from the site of the present clubhouse.

In 1889, Sparkhawk point was bought and a clubhouse erected on the site of the present clubhouse. The club started with 20 members, he said, and at the end of the next year there were 81 members and 20 yachts enrolled. The club now has a membership of about 500 and a large fleet of yachts enrolled.

Other speakers were: Ex-Commodore Henry A. Morris, William A. Joyce of Philadelphia, chairman of the house committee; William L. Carleton, chairman of the regatta committee; George Lee of Brookline and Arthur G. Wood.

Mr. Lee was greeted with a storm of applause when he announced that his yacht, the Mavouneen, will represent the Corinthian Yacht Club as the challenger for the Manhattan Bay cup, which is now held by the Indian Harbor Yacht Club. The Mavouneen will sail round to New York for the race.

## Y. A. A. FINANCIAL REPORT IS OUT

Annual Statement Shows Decrease in Total Receipts but Larger Balance of Profit Than Previous Year.

NEW HAVEN.—The annual report for the four major sports at Yale for the year 1908-9, ending Sept. 1, 1909, shows total receipts of \$104,045, a decrease of \$6041 as compared with the previous year.

Track athletics brought in \$3811, an increase of \$1307; baseball brought in \$28,464, a decrease of \$4077; boating \$4270, a decrease of \$310, and football \$8,370, a decrease of \$4171. The total expenses were: For track athletics \$13,369, an increase of \$290; baseball \$22,787, a decrease of \$6254; boating \$10,818, an increase of \$776; football \$37,846, a decrease of \$8888. Including in expenses \$600 for minor athletics and \$5000 for Carnegie swimming pool, the balance of profit from athletics was \$4331, as compared with \$906 last year.

The reserve fund of the financial union falls to \$116,852, as compared with \$119,831 the previous year, due chiefly to purchase of real estate for \$9380 and boathouse funds amounting to \$4183 transferred to the university.

In football, the receipts from the Princeton game were \$25,342 and from the Harvard game \$37,420.

In baseball Yale received from the Princeton games \$11,263, and from the Harvard games \$8833.

## VAUGHN GOES TO PRINCETON.

SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Robert Vaughn, the western football fullback, will enter Princeton University next fall. Vaughn was the star football and basketball player at Notre Dame University for two years. He will not participate in inter-collegiate athletics next year but will coach the Princeton freshman football and basketball teams.

## Handsome English Rowing Trophy



(Photo by Goldsmiths & Silversmiths Co., Ltd., London, Eng.)  
GRAND CHALLENGE TROPHY FOR EIGHT-OARED CREWS AT HENLEY REGATTA.

(Special to The Monitor)

LONDON—Though the entries this year for the Henley regatta were not so numerous as last year it was found necessary to extend the fixture again to four days instead of the orthodox three.

The following is a list of the events and the number of entries:

The Grand challenge, eights, five entries; Ladles plate, eights, 11 entries; Stewards' cup, four oars; Visitors' cup, fours, five entries; Wyfold cup, fours, 7 entries; Goblets, pairs, 7 entries; Diamond sculls, 5 entries.

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## CHOICE OF MRS. YOUNG IS CALLED A BLOW AT BIG BOOK CONCERN

(Continued from Page One.)

Harvard independent publishers are very free to express their delight over the victory of Mrs. Young and the so-called insurgents of the association, they hesitate to come out in public statements over their own names, but their satisfaction is none the less acute.

A new and far more acute feeling between the members of the Chicago Federation of Teachers and the independent teachers of the city comes as another result of the election of Mrs. Young. This situation is strictly a local one for Chicago to deal with, but so far as the Illinois delegation is concerned its overshadowing by far the other result as affecting the book concerns.

### Supporters of Mrs. Young Are Divided as to Credit

Chicago teachers are widely split over the question as to whom belongs the credit and glory of Mrs. Young's election.

The Chicago Federation of Teachers has from the first been strong for Mrs. Young, and under the leadership of Miss Margaret Haley the members of this organization have done wonderful work at this convention.

On the other hand the independent teachers of Chicago under the direction of Miss Ida Mighel have worked early and late for the success of the insurgent movement, and among these workers are many who deeply resent the bestowing of all the credit upon the federation members.

So far as Mrs. Young is concerned all agree that as superintendent of the schools of the city she has been eminently fair with both factions, lending the independents as well as the federation members all the assistance possible.

This fact gave her the entire support of all the Chicago teachers and though they now disagree as to where the credit shall be bestowed, they are all rejoicing in the victory won Thursday at one of the most memorable conventions in the history of the National Education Association.

## HIGH SCHOOL PUPILS DEBATE ARBITRATION

(Continued from Page One.)

paid to providing schools with paintings and statues of such men.

A feature of the program was a debate by six pupils of the South Boston high school—Miss Marie Lamb, Jacob S. London, Regine A. Driscoll, Edward L. Sullivan, Ruby W. Bateman and John F. Conley—conducted by James Mahoney of that school, on the question: "Resolved, That All International Disputes Should Be Settled by Arbitration."

The judges were President David Starr Jordan, Edwin Ginn, the Rev. Thomas L. Gasson, Prof. Samuel T. Dutton and Henry V. Cunningham. The William Howard Taft good citizenship medal for excellence in debate was given by the Colonial Daughters for the finest argument in this contest.

The debate was won by Miss Regina L. Driscoll. Honorable mention was awarded to Miss Ruby W. Bateman. In announcing the winner Mr. Jordan said that the decision of the judges was unanimous, but they found difficulty in deciding whether to give the good citizenship medal to Miss Driscoll or Miss Bateman.

The following announcement of prize winners in the prize essay contest was made by Elmer E. Brown, United States commissioner of education, for students in normal schools: First prize, Miss Marion Amelia Viets of Foxboro, Mass.; second, Miss Gertrude Reid of Fredonia, N. Y.; third, Miss Winifred V. Richmond of Athens, O.; honorable mention, Miss Katherine Hobart Mills of Oneonta, N. Y., Miss Edna A. Dixon of Whippley, N. J., and N. Guy Matthew of Fairmont, W. Va.

For pupils in preparatory schools: First prize, Stewart D. White of Baltimore; second, Miss Mary Cavanaugh of West Lynn, Mass.; third, Miss Jessie A. Carey of Trenton, N. J.; honorable mention, Miss Alma L. Warren of Trenton, N. J.; Howard H. Talbot of Kansas City, Mo., and Miss Florence D. Tyzzer of Roslindale.

### San Francisco Named for the Next Meeting

Thursday afternoon the board of directors held a meeting after the election of officers and the strongly backed invitation of California to hold the forty-ninth convention of the N. E. A. in San Francisco was endorsed by the board and the matter was referred to the proper authorities with power to act, which practically means that the convention will go to California.

### Elections of Department Officers Are Held Today

Several departments of the N. E. A. held elections during the day. Among those choosing new officers were:

Kindergarten.

The following officers were elected by the department of kindergarten education at its final meeting in Normal Art school: President, Miss Jane Hoxie, Chi.ago; vice-president, Miss Isabel French,

## HARVARD PROFFERS SOLDIERS FIELD FOR BOSTON AERO MEET

President A. Lawrence Lowell in Letter to Mayor Fitzgerald Says the Stadium Grounds Are Available if People of City Desire Exhibition.

Harvard University offers the use of Soldiers field, where the Stadium stands, as an appropriate place for a great aviation meet in Boston this summer. President A. Lawrence Lowell in a letter to Mayor Fitzgerald today makes the recommendation.

Several people are anxious to make arrangements for an aviation meet in Boston, including De Lessps, who has made an offer to come here and fly. Chester L. Campbell, who has been active in the interests of Boston and has seen all the prominent aviators throughout the country, says they are willing to come if a guarantee is made. Prof. J. V. Martin, director of the Harvard Aeronautical Society, is interested in the proposed meet and is working hard to complete plans whereby Boston may have an exhibition equal to any yet held.

President Lowell says in the letter that the Harvard Aeronautical Society is anxious to get up a general aeronautical

Los Angeles; secretary, Miss Maude Lindsay, Massachusetts.

#### Higher Education.

These officers of the department of higher education were elected at the meeting of the department held Thursday in the Second church in Copley square: President, J. H. Baker, president of the University of Colorado; vice-president, J. A. MacLean, University of Idaho; secretary, F. P. Keppel, dean of Columbia College.

#### Science Instruction.

The department of science instruction of the National Education Association met today in Huntington hall, Rogers building, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and elected the officers as follows: President, George A. Cowen of Jamaica Plain, Mass.; vice-president, Prof. W. J. V. Osterhout of Harvard University; secretary, H. T. Clifton of Pasadena, Cal.

A resolution was adopted by which a committee of three was created with the privilege of inviting associates who are experts in sanitation to report next year on efficiency in janitor service.

#### Special Education.

The session of the department of special education held today in the First Baptist church, Commonwealth avenue and Charendon street, elected officers as follows: President, Dr. F. G. Bruner of Chicago; vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Farrell of New York, and secretary Dr. Edward A. Fay of Washington, D. C.

A resolution was adopted by which a committee will attempt to shorten the hours of book-study in the schools, improve school books and eliminate glazed paper and fine type, the object being to generally improve the conditions now existing in the schools.

#### Child Study.

The department of child study today in the Old South church, Copley square, reelected the following officers: President, Will Grant Chambers of Pittsburgh, Pa.; vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Farrell of Washington; secretary, C. B. Robertson, Cortland, N. Y.; and Colin A. Scott, chairman of the local committee.

#### School Patrons.

The office of president was the only one that was balloted on today at the meeting of the department of school patrons in assembly hall, Trinity church parish house, the newly elected officer being Mrs. O. Shepard Barnum of Los Angeles, Cal.

She was elected for two years.

The vice-president, Mrs. Hugo Rosenberg of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the secretary, Mrs. Orville T. Bright of Chicago, were elected to their respective offices last year and the next session of the National Education Association will decide who will occupy those offices for the next two years.

## AMERICA SEEKS TRUTH IN CHINA

WASHINGTON—Government experts on far eastern affairs are searching for proof of a secret agreement between Japan and Russia for the partition of Manchuria adverse to the United States. A complete upheaval in the far eastern diplomacy is looked for within the next few months. A realignment of the powers which will probably shake the British alliance with Japan is looked for. The western world is practically convinced that the recent reconciliation of the two former enemies means a new phase of oriental politics.

## POSTOFFICE PLAN OUT FOR CHELSEA

Postmaster Mansfield of Boston has received from the supervising architect at Washington complete drawings and specifications for the new Chelsea post-office for distribution to contractors who desire to bid. No drawings and specifications will be given to any contractor unless the latter intends to submit a lump sum proposal for the entire building.

The estimate for the work by the supervising architect is approximately \$75,000. The bids are to be opened at Washington at 3 p.m., Aug. 4, 1910, and the building must be completed on or before Oct. 1, 1911.

#### LITHUANIANS TO CELEBRATE.

The Lithuanians of Boston and vicinity will celebrate the anniversary of the victory of the Lithuanians over the crusaders of the Teutonic order at Grunwald in the fifteenth century, with a parade next Sunday.

#### TEACHERS VISIT QUINCY.

QUINCY, Mass.—A delegation of Oklahoma teachers from the convention in Boston visited this city Thursday.

## PRIZE FIGHT PICTURE PROMOTERS WILL NOT DISREGARD THE LAWS

(Continued from Page One.)

Endeavorers against the brutal prize fight pictures."

Herbert F. Miley, Lynchburg, Va.—"Move to stop prize fight pictures was great one. Authorities here put ban on them today."

A. G. Fegeert, superintendent Christian citizenship department, Chicago Christian Endeavor Union—"Chicago Christian Endeavorers, 15,000 strong, command your aggressiveness against display of fight pictures. Will try to stop them here. Will also take action at state Christian Endeavor convention held next week at Waukegan, Ill."

Compton & Withers, Kansas City, Mo.—"Congratulations on your fight on films. Keep us advised and rely on our cooperation. Evening papers quote Mayor Brown saying all off for the films if their exhibition tends to produce bitter racial feeling. Have arranged conference with mayor and city counselor. Will wire you result."

George E. Lovejoy, chaplain Massachusetts G. A. R.—"I am deeply grateful to learn that you are leading in a movement to prevent the reproduction, in pictorial form, of that disgraceful affair at Reno. The original was a blot upon our twentieth century American civilization. To allow it to be portrayed before the youth of our day will be deplorable in the extreme."

Lincoln C. Cummings, Brookline, Mass.—"You have my hearty support, in any way that I can help you, in movement against exhibition of brutality and degradation, initiated by you. This is fundamentally a land of homes, the purity and elevation of which is primal, and imperative, the resistance to evil influence inherent. I congratulate you and commend the move, which should appeal to all good citizens."

Robert H. Magwood, Christian citizenship superintendent Massachusetts Christian Endeavor Union—"Glad to see that you precipitated action against the moving pictures of the fight. I don't know of anything that has quite riled me so much as the desecration of our national birthday by so debasing a thing as a prize fight. Count me in for whatever I may do to arouse the old Bay state."

#### REVERE RESIDENTS ASK FOR FIVE-CENT STREET CAR FARES

## REVERE RESIDENTS ASK FOR FIVE-CENT STREET CAR FARES

The selectmen and several residents of Revere were before the state board of railroad commissioners today in support of their petition for a reduction from 10 cents to 5 cents in the fare from Revere to Lynn over the Boston & Northern street railway lines, and for better street railway accommodations. Judge Cutler of Revere, town solicitor, conducted the hearing on behalf of the petitioners.

He said the street railway company at present gives a 5-cent fare over its main line to Lynn, but, refuses to give transfers over the lateral lines, so that persons living on those lines are required to pay an extra fare. Channing Howard, town engineer for Revere, presented a plan for relieving the congestion on Ocean avenue, which is occasioned by the number of cars required to handle the big crowds. He would construct a loop line through what is at present a private way, so that the cars would go to the beach on one side of the loop and return on the other.

Chairman Roceoe Walsworth of the Revere board of selectmen called attention to the fact that precinct 4 in Revere is greater in area than the whole city of Chelsea, and that it is being rapidly, yet the residents of this district are given no transfer privilege in going to and from Lynn. Selectman Ernest Packard and John S. O'Hara also spoke.

Attorney Bentley W. Warren for the company opposed the loop plan because of its cost, which he estimated at \$20,000; the transfer privilege, he said, the company cannot afford to give, because it is already furnishing service to Revere at less than cost. The board took the matter under advisement.

## LABOR DEMANDS SHOW INCREASE

It appears from comparative monthly statement of business at the state free employment office that general business is steadily improving, because of the demands for workers, both men and women, and because a great many places are being filled.

During the month of June 1497 persons received positions through the offices, which is an increase of 9.27 per cent over the number during the month of May.

Employers applied for 2107 persons during June, and this is also an increase of 14.64 per cent over the previous month.

## EPWORTH LEAGUE REFUSES MERGER

There will be no coalition of the Epworth League and the Young People's Christian Endeavor, so a meeting of the national board of the league decided late Thursday in the People's Temple, after listening to Secretary Shaw of the Y. P. S. C. E.

The Christian Endeavor organization is desirous of uniting all the young people's societies of the Protestant churches, and it was reported Thursday that the Epworth League, which is the largest of these societies, might endorse the plan.

**NEW BATTLESHIP FOR CHILE.** VALPARAISO, Chile—Bids on a 22,000-ton battleship for the Chilean navy were asked today of European and American shipbuilders. President Monet left today for Europe. During his absence Elias Fernandez will be acting President.

#### SUCCESS OF SUMMER SCHOOL.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—When the case of Porter Charlton, confessed slayer of his wife, Mrs. Mary Scott-Charlton, in Italy, was called in court here today an agreement was reached whereby it was postponed until Aug. 11.

#### LITHUANIANS TO CELEBRATE.

The Lithuanians of Boston and vicinity will celebrate the anniversary of the victory of the Lithuanians over the crusaders of the Teutonic order at Grunwald in the fifteenth century, with a parade next Sunday.

#### TEACHERS VISIT QUINCY.

QUINCY, Mass.—A delegation of Oklahoma teachers from the convention in Boston visited this city Thursday.

## INSURGENTS SEEKING COLONEL ROOSEVELT UNINVITED IT IS SAID

(Continued from Page One.)

Influx of Radicals at Sagamore Hill Explained to Mean That Regulars Are Not So Keen on Results.

## AWAITS HIS TIME

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—While most of the visitors to Sagamore hill since Colonel Roosevelt re-established his residence there have been Republicans with insurgent leanings, it is intimated there that this has not been because of personal animosity.

Boys at Camp Durrell, Friendship, Me., are: Howard Bogg, Lawrence S. Killick, Edwin Martin, Horace Martin, William L. Martin, Frederick A. Stevens, Charles T. Calley, Norman Calley, Frank Lincoln, Raymond L. Bond is at Camp Becket in the Berkshires. Superintendent C. H. Potter will spend the first two weeks of August at Silver bay, Lake George, at the conference of Y. M. C. A. workers.

Osbourne McNaughton, supervisor of music in the schools, will teach during July a summer course at the institute of normal methods for supervisors of music at the New England Conservatory of Music.

Permits have been issued to L. Bloomberg for the erection of eight three-apartment dwellings on Walnut and Poplar streets, to cost \$38,000.

Mrs. Mary E. Tapley, chairman of the household economics department of the Chelsea Woman's Club, announces as the other members of her committee Mrs. Emma F. Aldrich, Mrs. Hattie Putnam, Mrs. Sarah H. Frazier.

## WALTHAM

The difficulty between the Boston & Maine railroad officials and the city engineering department over the Kendall brook culvert which the company built under its tracks near Lyman street, has been settled. The culvert was built an inch higher than the city grade lines which caused a setback of the water flow. The railroad company has agreed to reconstruct the culvert at no expense to the city.

The building committee of the Board of Trade has raised \$10,000 which is proposed to invest in a manufacturing building in order to induce some manufacturing concern to locate in the city. Now that the fund is completed a site will be selected and work be pushed on the building.

The school board will ask the board of aldermen for an appropriation of \$30,000 for the erection of two schoolhouses in outlying districts. Plans are already prepared for the buildings.

## MEDFORD

The committee which is to have charge of arrangements for the society circus in August includes Harry W. Marden, M. M. Converse, C. W. McPherson, E. A. Gore, Mrs. William B. Lawrence, Mrs. F. Irving Weston, Mrs. F. L. Rowe and Miss Helen T. Wild. The proceeds are to be devoted jointly to high school athletics and the historical society. The Buckeye will take the lead in the manufacture of the circus.

Mr. Roosevelt had the Massachusetts situation outlined to him by Senator Lodge at Nahant and according to the Lodge followers he promised to aid the senior senator in his fight for reelection.

The Belgian, Olieksler, who yesterday broke the record for continuance distance flying, going 100 miles in 3h. 39m. and 30s., set out today to pass this mark. At the end of 2h. and 35m. he had covered 125 miles. The McCurdy brothers, who have been flying under the auspices of the Canadian government, are today preparing their machines for the prize contests.

## STRIKERS AWAIT DECISION TODAY

NEW YORK—The possibility of speedy settlement of the strike of the New York garment workers, which involves 50,000 men and women, is expected to be determined at this afternoon's conference of the manufacturers.

The employers are divided. Many want to settle the strike on the best terms available because they fear great loss on rush orders. Others fear that if they grant the demands they will be forced into bankruptcy.

Residents of Brighton and North Brighton are to present a petition to Mayor John F. Fitzgerald for the establishment of a playground in the Brighton section.

Many prominent taxpayers have signed the petition. A favorite site is being mentioned

## URGES ACTUAL HOUSEKEEPING PRACTISE FOR ALL TEACHERS

"Before a teacher undertakes to present the important subject of household art she would have a background of actual experience as a housekeeper, or some experience in the public schools."

This declaration was made by Miss Ednah A. Rich, president of the State normal school of manual arts and household economics, in speaking before the art section of the Arlington street church this forenoon.

Miss Rich continued: "Household art teaching is of great importance, because it not only changes the trend of a child's life toward better things, but also through that child influences his or her home life and thereby affects the parents."

"Children should be allowed the greatest freedom in the school room, both in exchanging ideas between themselves and also with the teacher, so that the room for instruction will seem more like home than a school. This will increase the effect of the teaching tenfold."

"In thus making the teaching practical and encouraging the boys and girls to take the ideas home with them and put them into use, it will be found that there will be greatly increased efficiency all along the line, and that there will be no lack of interest in their study among the pupils."

### J. M. Greenwood Takes up Better Teaching Method

James M. Greenwood, superintendent of schools, Kansas City, Mo., today in an address before the department of elementary education spoke on "Strengthening the Work of the Seventh and Eighth Grades to Fit for High School" in part as follows:

"Our present system of teaching has produced a luxuriant crop of animated nobodies in our country, because our children are not taught to work. Clearness, distinctness, and persistence in knowing and thinking are lost attributes in our methods of study and discipline. Children should be put to doing things and kept at them till they can do them fairly well. Many teachers do not have that grasp on any one subject which will enable them to pick out the basic facts."

"In teaching geography, children should be taught to interpret maps, judging from the situation and physical features of a country what its inhabitants will be engaged in. From this they should study tables of area and population; then should learn how to reach that country, what it will cost, what they will see there, etc. This method, applied to the many nations of the world, would give more intelligent and lasting results than the methods now followed. The teaching of English grammar should be cumulative, beginning with the very simplest sentence forms. Arithmetic should be based on the use of concrete material. Little emphasis should be put on the form of work the pupil does, so that it is neat, the steps connected and consecutive, and it can be read and easily understood by any one."

## BOARD WILL REPORT ON SIMPLE SPELLING AND ITS TREATMENT

(Continued from Page One.)

spondence of the influential and the authoritative as well as in that of the men of affairs and of action. The ridicule and the contumely heaped upon the movement five years ago has almost entirely disappeared, and the opposition to a reasonable consideration of its demands and claims is gone. This is somewhat demonstrated by the following facts:

Webster's new international dictionary has recognized the principle of the movement by introducing more than 300 shorter forms of spelling than are found in the Webster's international dictionary.

The Twentieth century edition of the Standard dictionary has recognized many more of these shorter forms than even the Webster's dictionary and the next edition of the Standard, now being prepared for publication, will recognize many thousands more of these new and easier forms as worthy a place in English publications.

The Provincial normal school of East Scotia, the State Normal University Normal, Illinois, the State normal school of Colorado and the State O'Louie College of Iowa are printing almanacs in such text as to use simplified forms adopted by the WASP spelling board.

The board sat jointly on the petition for a subway from the end of the present Cambridge subway through Cambridge street, West End, to Scollay square, connecting with the present Tremont street subway to Park street.

The plan is to have the new subway pass under the present Tremont street subway from Scollay square to Park street and have a terminal under the present Park street terminal. The commission voted to postpone further hearings until Sept. 27.

The first ride with the new Cambridge subway was taken yesterday afternoon by a party numbering nearly 75 people in carriages. The visitors were the guests of Gen. W. A. Bancroft, Engineer Kimball and Harry Nawn, the contractor. Luncheon was served in the subway.

CHICAGO—The adoption of such a spelling and printing and that they encourage the adoption of such a spelling in their official correspondence is of the opinion that the membership of both Washington and the advisory council Philadelphia more fully develop during the time this part of the United States. The committee is of the opinion that the time is now here when all schools should accept the shorter on a par with the standard, so that they should use the spelling in their official correspondences.

CHICAGO—The adoption of such a spelling and printing and that they encourage the adoption of such a spelling in their official correspondences.

BROWNSVILLE, and in no way can public secondary education be rapidly improved.

Respectfully submitted, Homer H. Sawyer, David Felmy, Charles McKenney, committee.

### E. H. Drake Gives Summary of Ways to Improve Work

E. H. Drake, superintendent of schools, Elkhart, Ind., spoke in part as follows: "Strengthen this work by elimination of non-essentials and the selection and emphasis of the fundamentally important; greater flexibility in the plan of promotion; smaller classes; special teachers for backward and ungraded pupils; electives for extra work for bright children; greater stimulation of the power to think and study, and to express thought adequately in writing or speech; the habit of diligent application."

"The advantages of departmental preparation:—(1) Better qualified teachers and better teaching. (2) Greater versatility to pupils. (3) Better preparation for the still more divided influence and more extended changing of class rooms and teachers in the high school. (4) Pupils made freer, more responsible, more self-controlled and self-directed. (5) Good qualities of an ambitious teacher augmented. (6) Efficiency of a weak teacher increased by the standard set by her colleagues. (7) Greater thoroughness of the work. (8) Community of interests and purposes developed."

### C. A. Miller of Baltimore on the Special Classes

Charles A. A. J. Miller of Baltimore, in an address before the department of special education today on "What Kind of Qualifications and Training Should the Teacher of the Special Class Have?" said, in part:

"When casting about for a teacher to put in charge of a special class, one should look for certain qualifications and training. To simplify this task there ought to be an examination in regard to: (a) Innate qualifications; (b) Acquired qualifications.

"A rich personality comes from culture and contact with other personalities. Culture is attained by a thorough and continued study of the Bible, of the great masters in literature, of music and fine art.

"Contact with other personalities is in secondary schools and in general and special teachers' training schools, where also a pedagogic sense and an understanding of the mysteries of child-nature are established.

"Teachers of special classes for marked deficiencies should have special training.

"Teachers in the special, styled 'ungraded' classes, need not have much special training, but they should have many—if not all—the qualifications enumerated.

"If innate qualifications of the teacher are good, and he possesses a rich personality, he can safely be accepted for special work. If one or two of the natural qualities are only fair, but the acquired fine, the candidate can well be chosen. If all of the qualifications are but fair and the soul qualities of the applicant very good, the chances for success are good. In every case, great stress is to be laid on the spiritual equipment of the special teacher; and generally a woman is to be preferred to a man."

### Colorado Women Criticize Dr. Snyder for His Action

DENVER—There is some criticism here today voiced by woman suffrage leaders of the state against Dr. Z. X. Snyder of the Colorado normal school.

The reason is that the doctor dared to make the race for the presidency of the National Education Association against a woman, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of the Chicago public schools. Mrs. Helen Crenfels, former superintendent of public instruction in Colorado, and one of the foremost suffragists in the state, said today:

"I don't see how Dr. Snyder could do such a thing. This was the first time a woman has ever asked anything from the N. E. A. and to think that a Colorado man, above all others, would oppose it is a burning shame!"

## BIG CROWD ATTENDS HEARING ON SUBWAY EXTENSION PROJECT

Public interest in new subways and the proposed tunnel under the harbor drew a large crowd to the hearing before the transit commission and railroad commissioners Thursday.

The board sat jointly on the petition for a subway from the end of the present Cambridge subway through Cambridge street, West End, to Scollay square, connecting with the present Tremont street subway to Park street.

The plan is to have the new subway pass under the present Tremont street subway from Scollay square to Park street and have a terminal under the present Park street terminal. The commission voted to postpone further hearings until Sept. 27.

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BROWNSVILLE, and in no way can public secondary education be rapidly improved.

Respectfully submitted, Homer H. Sawyer, David Felmy, Charles McKenney, committee.

## Active Workers for Mrs. Young

The three women in the picture, members of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, did much to elect the new president.



PROMINENT WESTERN DELEGATES.

From left to right they are: Miss Ida Michel, principal Bryant school; Miss Florence Holbrook, principal Forestville school; Miss Grace Reed, principal John B. Drake school, all of Chicago, and Benjamin Blewett, superintendent of St. Louis schools.

## A Group of Cheerful Losers

Dr. Z. X. Snyder of Colorado State Normal school with friends who worked for his election.



ON THEIR WAY TO OLD SOUTH CHURCH.

Dr. Snyder is shown second from the right side of picture, which was snapped while party was going to election session Thursday.

## VIRTUES WHICH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SHOULD GIVE DEFINED

"If we would have strong, beautiful characters in adult life, certain elemental virtues must be inculcated in childhood and youth," said John W. Carr, superintendent of schools, Bayonne, N. J., today in the course of his address on "Character Building in the Elementary Schools," at the South Congregational church.

The following officers were elected by the department: President, Miss Adelaida Steele Baylor, superintendent of schools, Wabash, Ind.; vice-president, Henry B. Wilson, superintendent of schools, Decatur, Ill.; secretary, Miss Nellie O. Keefe, St. Paul, Minn.

Among the virtues Mr. Carr praised he included obedience, kindness, honor and truthfulness. Excerpts of the most striking remarks in Mr. Carr's paper are as follows:

"Teachers should be on their guard to see that bad habits do not take root."

"The laws relative to the development of character are these: (1) Repress the evil, cultivate the good; (2) allow time for growth in a suitable environment.

"In character development in the elementary schools we should rely on both moral instruction and moral training. These should be blended as to supplement each other. A suitable physical environment is of the greatest importance in the moral training of children.

"As a means of character development the social life of the school is usually underrated. The things most needed relative to the social life of the schools are proper guidance and ample opportunities for development in the way of free play, athletics and school organizations of various kinds.

"The discipline of routine work of the schools furnish many excellent opportunities for the moral training of such qualities as promptness, regularity, obedience, industry and initiative, politeness, helpfulness, honor, honesty, diligence and responsibility.

"The study of history and particularly of biography is especially valuable in the development of moral character."

**BIG CORPORATION TAX RECEIPTS.** WASHINGTON—Corporation tax receipts reported in today's treasury statement amount to \$890,000. The total collected to date is \$24,000,000 and it is expected that the grand total will be over \$26,000,000.



JOHN W. CARR.

Secretary of national council and superintendent of schools, Bayonne, N. J., a speaker today.

### FOREST FIRES IN WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE—Despatches from various parts of Wisconsin indicate that forest fires are daily growing more threatening. Several cities are in the path of the flames. Eau Claire, one of the five biggest cities in Wisconsin, last night was forced to turn out its city fire and police departments to help check the flames which were sweeping toward the city from the forests over the prairies.

REUNION OF CHAMBERLAIN KIN.

The annual reunion of the Chamberlain Association of America is being held at the Parker house today. Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, president of the association, assisted by Senator George E. Chamberlain of Oregon, and other officers, will make the annual address. After lunch the party will visit points of interest in and around Boston.

## PRESIDENT'S POLICY IN PHILIPPINE FRIAR LAND DEALS UPHELD

(Continued from Page One.)

be some legitimate and desirable middle ground, and I am of the opinion that the lease of unoccupied government lands for agricultural purposes, as is proper a form of investment as any.

"Not all of the friar lands purchased by the government are cultivated or occupied. Much has lain idle and unproductive since its acquisition, and such, in large part at least, is the 'Tala estate' leased by Executive Secretary Carpenter. While not distant from Manila, it lies adjacent to mountainous country long the haunts of 'ladrones,' whose depredations in the past intimidated settlers and prevented its development. Mr. Carpenter's offer to attempt the very problematical venture of improving this land was welcomed by the government and encouraged by members of the commission.

"E. L. Worcester, a nephew of Dean C. Worcester, secretary of the interior, is a comparatively young man who came to the Philippines some years ago and has engaged, not without considerable losses at times, in cattle raising and farming on terms absolutely open to any one, American or Filipino, and wholly above-board. J. venture to assert that he has had precisely the official support from Secretary Worcester that that official would give to any honest and well disposed farmer, ready to accept the opportunities held out by the government, and not one whit more.

"I am familiar with the land he has rented. It lies in the northern part of the province of Nueva Ecija, in a region of beauty and promise, but sparsely inhabited and little cultivated. The settlement in such a locality of a white man with some resources is an encouragement to Filipinos to settle also.

"Such leases as the above seem to me justifiable under the special circumstances that attend them, but I should not wish to be understood to favor the general leasing of public lands in large holdings, especially to foreign investors. On the contrary, I think that the great effort now being made by Governor-General Forbes to attract heavy foreign investment is fraught with danger, and it seems to disregard the important fact that the splendid economic development which the Philippines had from 1835, when they were opened to foreign trade, was accomplished without the investment in productive industry of foreign capital. The money that built up the industries of the islands was made in the islands and the fine properties developed there were, with few exceptions, owned by natives, residents or settlers.

"Spain's laws for utilizing public lands, forests and mines in the Philippines were framed about 1880, and were scientifically conceived in the public interest. They were far more enlightened than the extreme individualistic system of the United States, which many seek to have introduced into the Philippines.

"There is a 'conservation problem' in the Philippines, and its solution must be wise or the future opportunities of a rapidly multiplying population will be sacrificed. The government's first duty is to the small farmer or peasant proprietor and to the young native merchant and manufacturer, who are just coming into evidence with the maturity of a class educated in the public schools.

The building up of these classes and their encouragement and education is a far more important endeavor than the attraction of foreign capital or the pursuit of a policy of quick returns."

### President Taft Continues an Interesting Golf Match

On the Myopia links President Taft is playing today the second round of a golf match with John Hays Hammond and Capt. A. W. Butt, his military aid. The first series was finished Thursday, each player having a game to his credit. The President won the first game, and Mr. Hammond and Captain Butt won Thursday.

If the series can be continued as evenly as it started it will probably last all summer, and it may get so interesting that the trio will put up cups as prizes.

This morning Charlie Taft was out with his new motor boat that was built in Washington, and which arrived here Thursday. It has a small 3½ horsepower engine, but it is large enough to take him anywhere in the vicinity and get back in time for lunch, something which his sailor's dory the Bandit could not be depended upon to do.

It was very quiet around the summer White House today. The letter of Dr. Barrows on the Philadelphia "poor land" question printed in today's Springfield (Mass.) Republican was a topic of conversation. Mrs. Taft with her guests, Mrs. E. C. Ray and Mrs. R. L. McClinton of Washington, who arrived last night for a short stay at Burgess Point, and Miss Helen took a short walk along the shore.

The Mayflower is due back in Beverly tomorrow, and a week from Monday will start on a cruise to Bar Harbor with the President and his family.

President Taft late Thursday signed orders withdrawing 35,073,164 acres of coal lands from the public domain in North and South Dakota, Washington, Utah, Colorado and Arizona. The President earlier this week signed orders with drawing approximately 8,500,000 acres of waterpower sites, phosphate and petroleum lands in the United States and all of the coal fields in Alaska.

## MILITARY ACTIVITY OF STATE TROOPS STARTS NEAR BOSTON

Beginning today and continuing for eight days eastern Massachusetts is to have soldiers in four widely different sections.

A West Point camp for the first corps of cadets opens at Hingham and continues until July 16. The three light batteries of field artillery assemble at West Barnstable, tomorrow for a week in camp, at target practice and war problem instruction. A squadron of cavalry and the detachment of signal corps pitch tents at the state camp, South Framingham until July 16. Early Monday morning at the Bay State military rifle range, Wakefield, the sixth annual rifle meet of the New England Military Rifle Association occurs, with soldiers competing from all the New England states, except Vermont, and members of the regular naval and marine establishment also participating.

The camp arrangements and final orders for the annual outdoor encampment of the 1st Corps of Cadets are complete. The cadets will leave the Columbus avenue armory at 8 o'clock this afternoon, parading by way of Park square, Boylston and Essex streets to South station, where they will board a special train.

Col. Eben S. Draper, honorary battalion commander of the cadets and Governor of Massachusetts, will inspect and review the command Friday of next week. His excellency was a private in the engineering department, Army Staff College, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to be the inspecting officers.

The program shows that the majority of the 112 targets at the range will be in use from early to late in day. Brig.-Gen. Elliott C. Dill, adjutant-general of Maine, president of the association, has inspected the range and arrangements and

# "Peace Day" Addresses Mark Sessions of Educators Today

**Professor of Tennessee University Shows Aid of Schools for Peace Cause**



P. P. CLAXTON.  
Professor of education, University of Tennessee, who spoke at School Peace League meeting.

Prof. P. P. Claxton of the University of Tennessee, at the general session in Tremont Temple Thursday night, spoke on "Universal Education and International Peace." He said in part:

"The two movements of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries which will stand out in future history as the most prominent and the greatest are the movement for universal education and the movement growing out of it for universal peace. Both are probably the children of democracy."

He urged that through universal education we shall come to realize the solidarity of the human race and that this will make war, except civil war, impossible. He insisted that questions of national honor might be submitted to an international court as well as questions of individual honor can be submitted to the local civil courts.

"Universal peace would tremendously assist universal education," he declared.

## C. H. Robinson Reads Paper On Secondary School Plan

C. H. Robinson of the state normal school, Upper Montclair, N. J., in an address before the department of science education, on "Relation of Departments of Science in Secondary Schools to Teachers in Elementary Schools" said:

"With many of the 500,000 common school teachers leaving the profession every year, evidently the graduates among the 72,000 normal school students and the 955,000 high school students together could scarcely supply the deficiency, supposing every high school graduate became a teacher. Most city teachers are graduates of high schools. While have attended high schools one or two years. Facts so important as to be used in the grades surely deserve a place in high school science."

"When graduates entering normal schools do not know maples from elms or robins from English sparrows, the biology or the administration of the high school is remiss. The curative effect of oxygen and germicidal effect of sunlight and heat are fit subjects in cities for both nature-study in the grades and science in the high schools."

"The rural phase of the tree problem is concerned rather with timber and fruit trees. The robin, on the economic side, is rivaled by the hawk. 'Boil the water' gives way to 'Don't pollute the well.' The study of agriculture in rural high schools is greatly stimulating interest in nature and is preparing teachers to give it proper attention in rural elementary schools."

"Two years ago 250 secondary schools taught agriculture; one year ago 500 taught it; this year the number has again probably doubled. 6000 students were studying agriculture in 188 of these high schools with an enrollment of 16,000 drawn from over half a million people. Four thousand of these students came from farms. It is estimated that over 2000 of the students in these high schools will later teach in the rural schools of their neighborhood."

### NEW ENGINEER BOARD.

WASHINGTON.—The engineer board authorized at the last session of Congress to examine and report on reclamation projects will consist of Lieut.-Col. John Bidwell, Lieut.-Col. William C. Langfitt, Maj. William W. Harts, Maj. Charles W. Kutz and Maj. Harry Burgess, all of the corps of engineers.

### A MILLION FIRST EDITION.

HAMMOND, Ind.—The W. B. Conklin Company, publishers, today took a contract for printing 1,000,000 copies of "Roosevelt in Africa" for Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. It is said that this is the largest single order ever given.

**U. S. ATTACHE RETURNS TO DUTY.**  
ST. PETERSBURG—John Van A. MacMurtry, second secretary of the American embassy, returned to St. Petersburg Thursday from his vacation.

## NORMAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT HOLDS INTERESTING MEETING

Walter E. Larson and Ernest Burnham Read Papers and the Speech of W. S. Pickens Is Chosen as the Theme for a Lively Discussion.

Addresses were delivered this morning at the meeting of the normal school department in connection with the N. E. A. convention at the Second church by Walter E. Larson and Ernest Burnham. The speech of W. S. Pickens, which was delivered Wednesday, was discussed.

### W. S. Pickens on Preparing For Rural School Post

W. S. Pickens, principal of the Western state normal school, Hays, Kansas, in an address before the department of normal schools today on "The Special Preparation of Teachers for the Rural Schools Through Secondary Schools" said in part:

"The state of Kansas in her county high school law of 1886 provided for education of rural teachers by requiring that a normal course be prescribed as one of the courses of these schools and gave a second grade county certificate to graduates of such a course. These county high schools received under the law establishing them no state aid and as but 22 of them were established their normal course graduates in 23 years did not do much toward supplying professional trained rural teachers."

"But the principle of secondary school preparation of rural teachers lived and in 1909 bore fruit in a law giving state aid for normal courses in high schools and academies of the state to the extent of \$50,000 per year for two years.

"The first year's operation of the law shows that 110 secondary schools of the state have put in normal courses, and nearly 600 persons have received certificates to teach as a result of successfully completing such courses.

"The plan to prepare rural teachers in secondary schools is a wise makeshift but a makeshift only, pending that hoped-for future date when rural teachers will be esteemed enough and paid enough to justify the fullest professional training of the normal school.

"But the secondary schools that are to prepare rural teachers must be radically reorganized in their courses away from the traditional college preparatory line of high school work. Their courses must prepare for life in every direction and particularly for rural life and activities. That done secondary school preparation of rural school teachers may be reasonably effective."

### Inspector Larson Tells of Training Rural Teacher

Walter E. Larson, state inspector of rural schools, Madison, Wis., in an address before the department of normal schools this morning on "Country Teachers' Training Schools of Wisconsin" said in part:

"The teachers' training schools of Wisconsin are county institutions for the preparation of teachers for the rural schools. They are provided for by statute, but are brought into existence by the action of the county board of supervisors. The first two were established in the year 1889 at Wausau and Menomonie. During the last year there were 23. At present the statute allows the establishment of 26. The state pays two-thirds of the running expenses, the remaining third being provided for by the county. Several counties have provided buildings, costing from \$8000 to \$25,000. In other counties quarters are being rented.

"The course of study extends over a period of two years, and includes a study of all the common branches, both from the academic and professional standpoint. Students who are sufficiently well prepared (as high school graduates) may finish the course in one year. The work includes also observation and practise teaching. The faculty consists of two, three or four teachers. These teachers are among the strongest educators of the state, and are selected with special reference to their fitness for this work. The number of students range from 20 to 70. From 15 to 40 are graduated each year, and nearly all enter rural school work. The annual cost for running the school is from \$3000 to \$5000.

"The strong point regarding this institution is that it has the one great purpose: The training of teachers for the rural schools. The teachers are a force in the county and spend their time not only in instructing the students, but in assisting the county superintendent in his field work by addressing educational gatherings and visiting schools."

### Mrs. Barnum Summarizes Work of School Patrons

Mrs. O. Shepard Barnum, Los Angeles, Cal., in an address before the department of school patrons this morning on "The Department of School Patrons" said in part:

"The department of school patrons, with the represented host of nearly 1,000,000 volunteer workers, feel special confidence in making progressive plans for the coming year. The department plan has shown the wisdom of those who approved its beginnings. All its volunteer educational work follows lines approved by the national body of professional educators. All its work under-

takings follow the wishes and advice of the local school authorities.

"Work already undertaken will be continued; the arousing of public opinion for desired legislation, for the enforcement of existing provisions, for the increase of appropriations, bond issues and other means of adequate financial support; the maintenance of scholarships, vacation schools, kindergartens, day nurseries; the introduction or increased support of departments of development of school nurses and of volunteer 'Follow-up Service'; cooperation with city authorities for playgrounds and guarded amusements."

### Irene E. McDermott Talks on Teaching Arts of Home

Irene E. McDermott, director of household arts, Allegheny high school, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa., in an address before the department of manual training and art today on "The Scientific Department of the High School and Its Relation to the Household Arts," said, in part:

"There was a time when we studied science bound fast with the fetters of pedagogic forging. The teachers did much talking, demonstrated with some experiments, the text-books endeavored to do more talking, perhaps of a quiet sort, and told of other experiments. The student did some thinking. Others found it possible not to acquire much wisdom on the subject either qualitative or quantitative.

"An ideal scientific preparation for the household arts would necessarily be an ideal preparation in the real things of life. It would have to touch with the factors used as a material medium, the producers, and the finished products, to fill these requirements.

"In the formal study of science, even in elementary work, an opportunity is afforded for observation and conclusion. Concentrating these conclusions, or inferences, on some concrete form of practical application, enhances the acquired knowledge into wisdom, which is knowledge plus the power to make use of it.

"The household arts department is an organized force within our schools to assist the coming generations to rightly administer to the human wants."

"From an early beginning mankind has been a cooperative animal. This condition was brought about, no doubt, when he took conscious account of his fellows. At first, necessitated perhaps by attack and defense, later in other activities.

"In considering these natural wants of man, we must take the modern interpretation of science, and will not attempt to trace curious analogies or applications. We cannot study the individual but will follow the law of averages.

"We recognize these human wants as being associated with the natural wants connected with the physical functions, the material needs, the social instincts, intellectual activity, the love and appreciation of the beautiful and the demands of conscience.

"The household arts department is fitting the young woman to take her right place in the world's activities. In her social relationship as daughter, wife, mother, or her economic relationship as an individual unit in society at large, she must be fitted to discharge her functional activity in caring for the wants of her race."

### Miss Kinne on Vocational Value of Household Arts

Before the department of manual training and art this morning a paper on "The Vocational Value of the Household Arts" was read by Helen Kinne, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York. A synopsis follows:

Vocational work in the household arts includes training for home-keeping and also training for the gaining of a livelihood. A vocational course differs from a general course in that the practical end is always in view. Training for home-keeping requires a wide range of topics.

"The strong point regarding this institution is that it has the one great purpose: The training of teachers for the rural schools. The teachers are a force in the county and spend their time not only in instructing the students, but in assisting the county superintendent in his field work by addressing educational gatherings and visiting schools."

**Training for a Livelihood.** The general aspect of home-making given of necessity in a brief survey in such a course. For financial purposes there must be skill in somewhat narrow field. Rapid execution necessary in any line. This means a large amount of practical work and much repetition.

Teacher must have practical experience, foundation, knowledge of teaching. Situation difficult at present. Teachers from the training schools lack business experience and the short cuts of the trade, unless they had had experience outside of the training school. On the other hand a woman from dressmaker's shop or a practical housekeeper wastes time in class room because she again does not understand the short cuts of the trade of teaching.

**ADVANCE TELEGRAPHERS PAY.** TORONTO, Ont.—Increase of wages from 20 to 35 percent, shorter hours, better classification and promotion for merit and service have been awarded the Grand Trunk railway telegraphers by the board of conciliation.

### Kindergarten Head Sums Up Tests of Training a Child Should Have



ADA VAN STONE HARRIS.  
Assistant superintendent of schools and supervisor of kindergarten of Rochester, N. Y.

### ABILITY TEST FOR KINDERGARTEN CHILD

Ada Van Stone Harris of Rochester, N. Y., before the department of kindergarten education this morning spoke on "The Test of the Child's Kindergarten Training," in part as follows:

"The great unrest among Latin teachers, the sharp criticism of both experts and laymen, the position at the foot of the ladder, which Latin occupies in the reports of the college entrance examination board, are signs that in some way Latin is not inspiring any love in the breasts of its students. Whatever steps may be taken for stimulating interest, they should be guided by the aim of Latin teaching, which is Accurate linguistic knowledge with reaction on the English of the student; an appreciation of his authors as literature; an understanding of the political and social lessons; and the begetting of a love for the subject which shall outlast the school age.

The pupil should by observation recognize the basic features of declension and conjugation, and make his own paradigms and rules. He can find the parallels between the declensions and conjugations, and by seeing beyond the mere formal differences into the internal relationships. He should learn to associate and to contrast his knowledge in both Latin and English by studying word-groups and cognates as well as derivatives.

"There should be a more careful grouping of children in the kindergarten considering age and ability and a more careful grading and adopting of the program and materials used, to those various groups. The test of the child's training who has left the kindergarten is shown in his ability to do, to invent, to compare, to express himself and to reproduce. Each grade is a preparation for the succeeding one, hence it devolves upon the kindergarten as the foundation of the higher school life, so to equip the child that he may work the better upon entering the primary school. Hence kindergartens need to beware of smoothing the child's road, helping him over all the rough places, or of following his lead so that he becomes desultory, dependent upon others and ready to turn aside at every obstacle because too weak to surmount or remove it."

"Janitors are half of the problem . . . School temperatures between 70 degrees and 80 degrees in winter create popular demand for over-heated houses, public buildings and conveyances; dusty heavy air trains for badly ventilated homes and shops notwithstanding recitations to the contrary.

"England requires a school temperature of 60 degrees. A few of our schools require from 65 degrees to 68 degrees. Some teachers insist on their rooms being disconnected from the heating system in order to use their windows when necessary, heat from corridors being ample.

"In 32 rooms visited I found 27 regulators out of order, as was evident by the ventilation; but the system forbids opening windows."

"No good home-maker has the dirty floors and atmosphere with which we shut in children and instructors. A few schools are clean and wholesome. To make all so means insistence on trained caretakers, stopping the smoke nuisance, better made and cared for streets. We have also lessons to learn from fresh-air schools.

"There is no greater need in 'vocational,' 'continuation' or trade schools than classes for janitors of schools, apartment houses, theaters, office buildings; Pullman porters, train and streetcar conductors, hotel managers.

"Some janitors have engineers' licenses. No schools require engineers' to have adequate training in principles and methods of sanitary care of school premises, although their salaries are often larger than teachers'. School laws should make trained caretakers compulsory, by civil service examination or otherwise."

**Edwin L. Miller Tells How to Rebuild English Course**

Edwin L. Miller, head of the English department, Central high school, Detroit, before the department of secondary education this morning spoke on "Rebuilding an English Course," in part as follows:

"The general dissatisfaction with the results secured in high schools from the teaching of English is due to causes which are in part too radical to be removed, and in part to causes which can be eliminated. Of the latter we have been confronted in Detroit with four: Lack of equipment; lack of teachers; lack of time; lack of organization. We lack books, pictures, literary atmosphere; our teachers are over-worked; our scholars have not allowed sufficient time to the study of English; the organization of our work has been wasteful. These conditions prevail almost everywhere.

"A plan that all children may have an opportunity to get near to 'Mother Earth.'

"Child's part in garden making and influence on his life. Showing how it develops a love for the simple and the good, makes him strong in body, mind and spirit, and in all ways makes him a better man."

### PRIZES FOR TOWN GARDENS.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—James N. Jarvis, Montclair millionaire, has offered cups and cash prizes valued at \$500 for the purpose of stimulating individual effort in the beautification of Montclair. The points to be considered are the general arrangement and care of grounds and gardens.

### INCREASE IN BRITISH TRADE.

LONDON—The June statement of the Board of Trade shows increases of \$14,024,000 in imports and \$25,408,000 in exports. The principal increase in imports was in raw material, and manufactured goods showed the largest gain in the exports.

**U. S. ATACHE RETURNS TO DUTY.** ST. PETERSBURG—John Van A. MacMurtry, second secretary of the American embassy, returned to St. Petersburg Thursday from his vacation.

### ORAL TEACHING OF LATIN DISCUSSED

Gonzales Lodge, professor of Latin, Teachers College, New York, before the department of secondary education today, spoke on "The Oral Method of Teaching Latin," in part as follows:

"The oral or direct method of teaching Latin is an attempt to remedy the acknowledged defects in the current system of teaching Latin by applying in some degree the methods employed in modern language teaching, and formerly employed in teaching Latin when Latin was a spoken language. There is no intention of trying to make our pupils fluent Latin conversationalists. The use of Latin as a spoken language is no longer possible.

"According to our current methods of teaching the greatest stress is laid upon the study of set lessons by the pupil and his recitation of these in the classroom. The result is that he gains very little practical control of his knowledge, and wastes considerable time in after years owing to his ignorance of the essentials of the language. The oral method insists that from the beginning the student should make use orally of all the knowledge that he gains. A great deal of the work in the classroom in the early years will be in the form of question and answer in Latin, based upon the material assigned for study. Most of the translation will be at hearing and the teacher will amplify the drill by changing the verb and noun forms in the sentences studied."

### Ernest Reiss Discusses Stimuli in Latin Study

Following is an abstract of the address before the department of secondary education today on "Natural and Artificial Stimuli in Teaching Latin," by Ernest Reiss, boy's high school, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"The great unrest among Latin teachers, the sharp criticism of both experts and laymen, the position at the foot of the ladder, which Latin occupies in the reports of the college entrance examination board, are signs that in some way Latin is not inspiring any love in the breasts of its students. Whatever steps may be taken for stimulating interest, they should be guided by the aim of Latin teaching, which is Accurate linguistic knowledge with reaction on the English of the student; an appreciation of his authors as literature; an understanding of the political and social lessons; and the begetting of a love for the subject which shall outlast the school age.

"The pupil should by observation recognize the basic features of declension and conjugation, and make his own paradigms and rules. He can find the parallels between the declensions and conjugations, and by seeing beyond the mere formal differences into the internal relationships. He should learn to associate and to contrast his knowledge in both Latin and English by studying word-groups and cognates as well as derivatives.

"There should be a more careful grouping of children in the kindergarten considering age and ability and a more careful grading and adopting of the program and materials used, to those various groups. The test of the child's training who has left the kindergarten is shown in his ability to do, to invent, to compare, to express himself and to reproduce. Each grade is a preparation for the succeeding one, hence it devolves upon the kindergarten as the foundation of the higher school life, so to equip the child that he may work the better upon entering the primary school. Hence kindergartens need to beware of smoothing the child's road, helping him over all the rough places, or of following his lead so that he becomes desultory, dependent upon others and ready to turn aside at every obstacle because too weak to surmount or remove it."

## MEN OF TWENTY-ONE REPUBLICS MEET IN BUENOS AIRES TODAY

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Delegations representing the 21 republics of the Pan-American union are today, preparing, for the opening of the fourth international conference Saturday. Some apprehension exists that a section may show antagonism toward the United States. This has happened in previous conferences.

Colombia, which had not forgiven the United States the coup that brought about the independence of Panama, made an attempt at the Rio conference to start an anti-American feeling by distributing leaflets among the delegates, but the effort was promptly suppressed.

At this conference the antagonistic section may come from Nicaragua, or more properly from the Madriz faction of Nicaragua. Dr. Madriz has taken action early by circulating protests against the aggression of the United States in Central American affairs. Some reports have been printed in subsidized papers, but American representatives have no knowledge of any definite intention on the part of any of the Latin-American governments to criticize the United States.

The celebration of the opening of the Pan-American canal is one of the topics which will be considered, and the conference will also thank Andrew Carnegie for the donation of the magnificent Pan-American bureau building at Washington, D. C. The United States delegation consists of Henry White, Col. E. H. Crowder of the army, Lewis Nixon, John Bassett Moore, Bernard Mowat, Lamar C. Quintero, Paul S. Reisch and David Kinley.

## HARBOR INSPECTION TUESDAY AWAKENS A HEARTY INTEREST

Public interest in the harbor line at East Boston and in the location of the new immigrant station about which Secretary Nagel and Congressman Kelliher are now in communication with the Chamber of Commerce, is being shown by the eagerness of members of the chamber to take part in the trip of inspection of the harbor to be made next Tuesday. A special steamer, accommodating 1,000, has been chartered, and several hundred business men have already applied.

Some of the chief points of interest on the trip will be Commonwealth pier, where the fish industry is to be located, and where the state is to spend \$1,000,000 in improvements; the East Boston waterfront, where the state is to spend \$3,000,000 more; the direction of the new harbor line running from Jeffries point, which was advocated by the chamber and adopted by this year's Legislature; the Boston & Albany terminals at East Boston, where are the largest piers on the Atlantic coast; the wharves, the Boston & Maine docks, Charlestown navy yard, the Mystic river, the forts, Broad sound channel, the Graves, Boston light, Nix's Mate, Peddocks Island and Weir river.

## BIG MACKEREL FARE FETCHES TOP FIGURE FOR T WHARF TODAY

The mackerel seiner Nellie Dixon, Capt. James Ellis, today landed at T wharf a fare of 16,000 large fat mackerel that brought 26 cents apiece, or more than \$4000.

The mackerel were taken Thursday morning in South channel and the vessel reached T wharf late in the evening, less than 48 hours from the time she sailed.

More than 50 big swordfish were landed at T wharf today by three vessels. The Mary E. Sinnett had 22, the Hector 6, and the Fannie Reed 26. Among the groundfish arrivals today were Robert and Arthur with 22,000 pounds, Joseph H. Cromwell 18,000, Moosonee 20,000, Flora J. Sears 31,000, Hortense 31,000, Thalia 43,000, Annie Perry 24,000, Marian 2000, Oliver F. Killam 15,500.

T wharf dealers prices Friday per hundredweight: Haddock \$2.25@2.75, large cod \$2.50@3.25, small cod \$1.00@2, large hake \$2.50, small hake \$1.25.

## SENATOR LODGE BUSY AT NAHANT

NAHANT, Mass.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge spoke several times at the special town meeting held here Thursday for the purpose of considering the question of a new town hall and a subsidy for the Boston & Nahant Steamboat Company.

Upon the question of subsidy, Ellerton James presented a recommendation that \$1000 be paid, provided the company gives express service between Otis wharf, Boston, and Tudor wharf, Nahant, on two mornings and two afternoon trips, from May 30 to Sept. 15, but the latter date was set back to Sept. 5.

The committee in charge of the town hall subject asked for \$700 with which to obtain a mass of detail for the voters.

## THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

### PLAIN BLOUSE OR GUIMPE.

The plain blouse or guimpe serves a great many purposes. This one can be used to be worn beneath a transparent overblouse or it can be made of material to match the skirt, braided or embroidered or trimmed in any way or it can be utilized for the separate waist of thin material, and trimmed to suit the fancy. It can be made low in the neck, either round or square and consequently suits evening gowns as well as those of the daytime. The sleeves can be made long if preferred. The guimpe can be cut off at the waist line and joined to a peplum or it can be extended below and gathered at the waist line as preferred. All-over lace is the material illustrated.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 3½ yards 18, 2½ yards 24, 1½ yards 30 or 1½ yards 44 inches wide. For the peplum will be required ½ yard 26 inches wide.

The pattern (No. 6702) may be had in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure and can be obtained at any May Manton agency or will be mailed to any address on receipt of price (10c). Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

### SOME TRIED RECIPES.

#### BAKED SALMON.

About an hour before beginning to cook the salmon mix on a plate two tablespoonsfuls of olive oil, two teaspoonsful of vinegar, two of chopped parsley, one of chopped onion and a dusting of salt and pepper. Select two slices of salmon, wipe with a clean cloth dipped in hot water and tie them in shape by passing a string around the outside skin. Cover them with the salad mixture and place them in a buttered dish. Cover with buttered paper for about half an hour. Serve with or without sauce. The slices should not be more than an inch thick.

#### PLANKEED HALIBUT.

Trim the ends of nice solid piece of halibut, weighing about four pounds, and cut the entire width of the fish. Peel and slice three onions into a baking pan and on these lay the halibut. Squeeze the juice of a small lemon over it. Bake for three-quarters of an hour, baste it several times with the liquid in the pan. Add a little salt. When ready lift the fish on to a hot plank. Put some hot mashed potatoes through a forcing bag round the fish, brush with beaten egg and return to a hot oven to brown the potatoes. Fill up the space between the fish and potatoes with hot macaroni or vegetables. Decorate with pieces of cooked cucumber, which have been removed and filled with cooked and nicely seasoned peas. Serve with Bechamel sauce.

#### IN THE SHOPS OF ADVERTISERS.

Nowhere in the United States does nature offer a more delightful region for summer resort than the Berkshires hills, and nowhere in that beautiful country has art done so much to give interest and added charm to scenes of primitive grandeur than at Lenox, the chosen spot for some of the most sumptuous country homes of America. This favored neighborhood possesses besides a wealth of literary and historical associations which appeal to the intelligence and excite the romantic interest of every one. Added to this, the Hotel Aspinwall, which crowns the high plateau northeast of the village of Lenox affords the visitor an ideal residence and offers every facility for enjoying the recreation advantages of the Berkshires. With a park of 600

#### Today's Navy Orders

The following navy orders were posted today at the Charlestown navy yard:

Lieutenant Commander L. A. Kaiser, detached duty summer conference Naval War College, Newport, R. I., to duty bureau of steam engineering, navy department, Washington.

Lieut. C. H. Woodward, detached duty the battleship Kansas to duty connection fitting out the destroyer Roe and duty in command when placed in commission.

Lieut. H. C. Coates, detached duty the battleship Georgia, to duty the battleship Kansas.

Midshipman R. M. Jaeger, granted leave three months.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. Seaman, to duty naval recruiting station, New York.

Passed Assistant Paymaster E. H. Tebeau, detached duty navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to duty U. S. fisheries steamer the Albatross.

Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscom, retired, detached duty as senior member of the board on changes on the Atlantic coast, to home.

**YALE ALUMNI GIVE \$150,105.**

NEW HAVEN—The Yale alumni fund, collected during the year 1909-10 up to June 30, 1910, is reported as \$160,105, as compared with \$83,504 as returned by the last report of the university treasurer for the previous year. The total amount of the alumni fund to date as principal is \$454,248. Of the classes contributing during the last year, 1885 and 1885 S. are the leaders, with \$52,000 as gifts. The amount given last year far exceeds that of any previous 12 months.

### SEVEN-GORED SKIRT WITH TUCK ON EACH GORE.

The skirt that tends to give a slender effect to the figure is a favorite. This model is cut in seven gores and is laid in a plait at each seam. The plaits give long lines, for they are pressed flat below the stitching, but they nevertheless mean comfort in walking. The skirt can be made either in walking or round length, consequently suits the street and to the house. White linen makes the one illustrated, but all knitting materials are appropriate.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 0½ yards 24 or 27, 5½ yards 44 or 52 inches wide when material has figure or nap; 8 yards 24, 7½ yards 27, four yards 44, 5½ yards 52 when material has neither figure nor nap. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 3½ yards.

The pattern No. 6506 may be had in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist measure or 30 to 32 inches hip measure and both measurements ought to be given in ordering skirts. It can be obtained at any May Manton agency or will be mailed to any address on receipt of price (10c).

Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

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# LATEST MARKET REPORTS

# PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

# SHIPPING

## MAKES GAIN OF NINE PER CENT

**Interborough Rapid Transit**  
Gross Receipts for Year Over Two Million Four Hundred Thousand Larger

Gross receipts of Interborough Rapid Transit for the fiscal year ended June 30 increased slightly more than \$2,400,000, a gain of 9.3 per cent. The 1909 gross was \$25,775,302, and the increase this year has made the 1910 gross income \$28,175,000. In four years the receipts of this remarkable subway and elevated system have gained almost \$9,000,000 and at the same time there has been no increase in mileage operated worthy of the name.

The course of gross earnings during recent years is very well told in the following:

Year.	Gross receipts.	% Inc.
1910	\$28,175,000	9.3%
1909	25,775,302	7.1
1908	24,050,200	7.8
1907	22,368,802	35.5
1906	16,000,000	36.0
1905	16,837,370	18.0

June earnings gained slightly more than \$4500 per day, the aggregate gains for the month being \$135,000, which does not compare at all unfavorably, considering weather, with the May increase of \$1500 per day.

For the fiscal year Interborough Rapid Transit will show earnings for its \$35,000 stock of very close to \$30,000, or 18 per cent. This compares with a dividend balance in 1909 of \$48,580,823, or 18.1 per cent, and is far and away the best showing that the company has ever made.

One remarkable feature of this earning exhibit is that it was accomplished after "other income," which includes receipts from miscellaneous sources, had decreased about \$600,000. Or stated in a slightly different way, Interborough Rapid Transit in the 1910 fiscal year saved more than 90 per cent of the gain in gross for net.

Earning twice its 9 per cent dividend it becomes a fair question as to whether a larger return cannot conservatively be made to Interborough Metropolitan.

## NEW YORK CURB.

**NEW YORK—Tuolumne 2½@3; So Utah 1@½; Gold Cons. 9@0 1-16; Ray Cons 16½@17; Ray Central 2 5-16½@2½; Cobalt Central 9@10%; La Rose 4@4½; Davis Daly 1@1-16; Ohio 15%@1%; Thino 10%@10%; Cons. Arizona 17%@15-16; Nipissing 10%@10%; Stand rd Oil, 610@620.**

## WOOLEN TRADE BETWEEN SEASONS

With regard to business conditions as affecting the American Woolen Company President Wood said:

"The trade is now 'twixt hay and grass. We are just closing up last season's business and are getting ready for the next season. Through a general lack of confidence our business, in common with many other lines, has suffered in respect to gross sales during the past few months, but for the first half of the year the American Woolen Company has earned its preferred stock dividend, and unless the outlook changes materially from what it is today, we shall earn our dividend in the last half."

"I believe the worst is over, and that we have a right to expect marked improvement. During the past few months the trade has hung back in its purchases, and we have not been disposed to force the market; but, of course, manufacturers must soon cover their needs for next season."

"We have decided to open our woolen sales on the eighteenth of this month. The worsteds will be opened at some later date yet to be decided upon."

## NORTH. BUTTE SUES TUOLUMNE

BUTTE, Mont.—The North Butte Mining Company today commenced an action against the Tuolumne Copper Company, seeking a restraining order to prevent the Tuolumne Company from mining ore from the veins aping in the disputed strip on the north side of the Tuolumne ground and south of the Jessie claim, and for an accounting for ore already extracted. The matter will be heard in the district court on Saturday. The Tuolumne company claims that the North Butte company extracted \$8,000,000 worth of ore in the Tuolumne veins and will press this as an issue in defense.

### PETITION FOR CERTIFICATES.

ALBANY.—The public service commission has received an application from Receiver Smith of Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern to issue \$1,500,000 additional receiver's certificates, to pay for outstanding car trust certificates, purchases of locomotives, rails and other equipment and for improvements.

### WESTERN LIVESTOCK MOVEMENTS.

NEW YORK.—At St. Joseph 3498 cars of live stock were received in June, against 3399 last year, an increase of 99 cars. Receipts of cars for first six months of this year were 20,712, compared with 22,764 cars in the early half of 1909.

## SHIPPING NEWS

A general cargo will go out Saturday on the Leyland liner Bostonian, Captain Parry, which sails at 11 o'clock, for Liverpool and Manchester. The Bostonian will take 638 head of cattle, 600 tons of provisions, 5000 bags of granulated sugar, 150 tons of lumber, 300 tons of paper and a large general freight.

The United Fruit Company steamship Esparta, Captain Glenn, sailed from Long wharf today for Pt. Limon, Costa Rica, with a large number of saloon passengers and a big general cargo. A number of students who have been studying at different colleges in New England left for Panama.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 6—Sld, str Onondaga, Boston for Jacksonville.

CAPE HENRY, July 7—Psd in, str Ontario, Boston for Norfolk. Pad out, str Kennebec, Baltimore for Boston; Everett, do for do.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, July 7—Sld, 9:40 a. m., sch Henry F. Kreger, Adams (from Ponce) Boston. Arrd, str Indian, Boston for Philadelphia.

MARCUS HOOK, July 7—Pad down, tug Lenape, towg barges Tamanend, for Augusta, Pine Forest, for Newburyport, and Brookside, for Boston.

Passenger accommodation was all taken on the Allan liner Parisian, Captain Hains, which sailed early today for Glasgow from Mystic wharves. On board were a large number of teachers.

Frank M. Kanaly, physical instructor at Technology, and former champion runner, was a passenger. Among the other tourists were J. R. Dealey and family of Providence, A. B. Muirhead, Miss Ella A. Page, William Spottswood and Mrs. Spottswood of Boston.

The largest and most valuable cargo received from England for months is today being broken out of the Leyland liner Philadelphian, Captain George, from London. The steamer brought 4300 tons of cargo, and she was down to her marks when she pushed up the stream and docked at East Boston late Thursday.

One of the fastest square-riggers running out of Boston, the British ship Erne, Captain Fickett, has finished loading a cargo of 1,340,832 feet of white pine, 23,361 feet of ash and 54,870 feet of oak at Mystic wharves and is now ready to sail for Buenos Aires. Captain Fickett will endeavor to establish a new record for sailing vessels between here and the Argentine port.

### PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.  
Str Transportation, Hersey, Baltimore, 6720 tons coal for Metropolitan Coal Company.

Str Verona (Nor.), Oxford, Port Morant, Jam, 6 days, 21,100 bunches bananas, 3 barre's times to United Fruit Co.

Str Prince Arthur (Br.), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S., mdse, passengers to J. F. Masters.

Str Nacochee, Dreyer, Savannah, mdse passengers to L. Wildes.

Str Grecian, Briggs, Philadelphia, mdse passengers to C. H. Maynard.

Str Yale, Hawes, New York, mdse passengers to Albert Smith.

Str Camden, Brown, Bangor, Me.

Str City of Rockland, Blair, Bath, Me. Str Bay State, Linscott, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Eureka, Plummer, Philadelphia, twg bg Braddock.

Tug Boxer, Walls, Baltimore, towg bgs Elk Garden and Hampshire.

Sailings from Rotterdam.

Sailings from New York.

Sailings from Copenhagen.

United States for New York.

Helling Olaf, for New York.

Sailings from Trieste.

Oceanus for New York.

Carpatica for New York.

Sailings from Palermo.

Utonia, for New York.

Koenigin Luise, for New York.

Sailings from Flume.

Utonia, for New York.

Carpatica, for New York.

Sailings from Naples.

Koenig Albert, for New York.

Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York.

Oceanus, for Hostos, for New York.

Cretic, for New York.

Koenigin Luise, for New York.

Sailings from Genoa.

Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York.

Oceanus, for New York.

Cretic, for New York.

Koenigin Luise, for New York.

Sailings from Naples.

Koenig Albert, for New York.

Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York.

Oceanus, for New York.

Cretic, for New York.

Koenigin Luise, for New York.

Sailings from Naples.

Koenig Albert, for New York.

Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York.

Oceanus, for New York.

Cretic, for New York.

Koenigin Luise, for New York.

Sailings from Naples.

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Koenig Albert, for New York.

Duca degli Abruzzi, for New York.

Oceanus, for New York.

Those wishing to use this department for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

If All  
Those  
Who  
Apply

through these columns for positions or for employees could be supplied without delay, it might simplify the labor problem, both for employer and for employee. The PUBLICATION of these advertisements, however, is but the first step toward adjusting the balance.

Are You  
Helping

these seekers to find and to take the next step? Why not read these columns carefully each day and see whether you can help supply the needs enumerated therein?

The Christian  
Science Monitor

Falmouth and St. Paul  
Streets, Boston, Mass.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

**ACCOUNTANT.** \$30. HOUGHTON & WARE, 294 Washington st., room 17, Boston. 9

A YOUNG MAN wanted experienced in use or sale of loose-sheet systems. McADAMS, 14 Federal st., Boston. 11

**BAKESHOP HELPER** wanted; must be temperate; wages \$5. GIVEN'S BAKERY, 302 Market st., Everett, Mass. 11

**BARTER** wanted at once; steady job; good pay. MARTIN FRITZ, Turners Falls, Mass. 12

**BELLBOYS** wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

**BOAT BUILDERS** competent men wanted on small works. BOSTON YACHT BLDG. CO., L and E 1st st., South Boston. 14

**BOOKBINDER** wanted; finisher, good letter; one who is used to simple fine book work, study, post office union wages. Address C. A. HILCKEN, 202 Thames st., Newport, R. I. 8

**BOOKBINDER**—A young man with a few years' experience in bookbinding, good letter; one who is used to simple fine book work, study, post office union wages. Address C. A. HILCKEN, 202 Thames st., Newport, R. I. 8

**BOY** (16-18), good education, \$4.50. HOGARTH & WADE, 294 Washington st., Boston. 17, 18

**BUSINESS MANAGER** wanted; aside from manufacturing; answer by letter only, stating experience and salary desired. L. O. W. CO., 100 Boston, Mass. 14

**CARPENTERS**—Five men thoroughly conversant with all forms of carpentry to work for interstate contractors in Connecticut; wages \$3.25 and up, according to ability; 12 hours; also bricklayers and plasterers. Address T. B. BEECHER, box 13, Bridgeport, Conn. 9

**CARPENTERS** \$22 week; also cabinet hands; mill hands, planer, cabinet maker, all kinds of wood work. Address J. S. COOK, 12th and STATE MERCANTILE AGENCY, room 3, 483 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 8

**CASHIER** (hotel), \$35. Id. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

**CHIEF**, small summer hotel; \$40-\$5. Id. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

**CLERK**, stocks and bonds. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

**COMPOSITOR** (oil-round man) on job work, and pressman. TIMES, Rumford Falls, Me. 11

**COMPONIST** (two thirds). BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

**COOK** (2d); Italian. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

**DRILLING MACHINE** HANDEL wanted. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

**MILLWRIGHT**. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

**OFFICE MAN**, good writer, summer position. \$12. HOUGHTON & WARE, 294 Washington st., room 17, Boston. 11

**PAINTER** (skilled painter) wanted; good painter; good knowledge of paint business preferred; state experience, references and salary wanted. HAMPTON & CHEMICAL CO., Springfield, Mass. 8

**PAPER CUTTER**—Wanted at once a man who has had several years' experience in cutting stock in printing establishment; must be familiar with new processes and nature of stock. THE COMMONWEALTH PRESS, Worcester, Mass. 11

**PASTRY COOK** (young), \$40-\$45. Id. BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st., Boston. 9

**PAINTER** (skilled painter) wanted; good painter; good knowledge of paint business preferred; references required. DURKEE, 132 Charles st., Boston. 8

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**PAINTER** (skilled painter) wanted; good painter



## DIRECTORY OF

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**ADDING AND LISTING MACHINE**  
Louis C. Chase, 179 Summer St., Boston.  
Comprehensive Adding Machine and Million-  
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ton.

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Mass.

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Boston Decorative Plant Co., 65 Summer St.,  
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Samuel Davis, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

Josiah S. Dean, 18 Tremont St., Boston.

William Donahue, 1 Liberty St., New York.

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LATION

Johnson Service Co., 12 Pearl St., Boston.

**BEDDING**

Morris & Butler, 97 Summer St., Boston.

**BELTING AND MILL SUPPLIES**

Henry K. Barnes Co., 234 Devonshire St.,  
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**ELECTROTYPE**

Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

**ELECTRIC INCANDESCENT LAMPS**

Sunbeam Incandescent Lamp Co., 500 South Clinton St., Chicago; 465 West St., New York, N. Y.

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ton, Mass.

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Magee Furnace Co., 38 Union St., and 64  
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W. J. Sullivan, 99 Southampton St., Boston,  
Mass.

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A. E. Martell Co., 159 Devonshire St., Bos-  
ton.

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H. W. Taylor & Co., Old Colony Bldg.,  
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**PAPER DEALERS**

Andrews-Burr Paper Co., 51 India St., Bos-  
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Bay State Paper Co., 60 India St., Boston,  
Mass.

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Boston Paste Co., 81 Travers St., Boston.

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Southern Pine Lumber Co., Texarkana, Ark.

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The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St.,  
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May Mantion Pattern Co., 122 E. 23d St.,  
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Kelly's Dixie Brand, 300 State St., Boston.

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Pearce Billings & Co., 80 Kingston St.,  
Boston, Mass.

**PAPERHANGERS' PASTE**

Kraft & Bates, 32 Boylston St., Boston.

**PAPERHANGERS' PASTE**

**PAPERHANGERS' PASTE</**

# THE HOME FORUM

## Mr. Roosevelt's Predecessors In the Romanes Lectureship

**O**f the Romanes lecture at Oxford delivered this year by Colonel Roosevelt in the Sheldonian theater, the Westminster Gazette has this interesting history. About 20 years ago Dr. J. G. Romanes went to live at Oxford in a house which had been built by Cardinal Wolsey. Romanes was so delighted with his adopted city that he was anxious to see instituted at Oxford a lectureship on similar lines to that of the Rector at Cambridge. Among the conditions on which he insisted was one which allowed the selection of lecturers to be irrespective of nationality. It was also understood that the lecture might be on any subject except politics and religion.

There was very little doubt as to the choice of the first lecturer, if he could only be prevailed upon to come. The vice-chancellor tried his hand and failed.

### Publishing House Named "Sunnyside"

"Sunnyside," Orpington, is a house which has special literary interest, says the Pall Mall Gazette, for from 1874 to the end of 1880 it was the sole address of Ruskin's publisher, Mr. George Allen, and from it during those 16 years all the great writer's books were issued and supplied to the public, and during the latter part of that time to the book-sellers also. A former editor of the Pall Mall Gazette wrote some articles entitled "The Author His Own Publisher," in which the business carried on at "Sunnyside"—was there ever such a pretty business address!—was fully described.

Ruskin's first call at the house was made during a visit to Sir John Lubbock (now Lord Avebury) at High Elms, and later on, in 1885 and during the early part of 1888, he stayed at "Sunnyside" for several days. Some results of his work during the week he spent there in May, 1885, are given in "Proserpina," where he mentions particularly the pretty lanes of the chalk at Orpington. Thomas Carlyle also called there with his nieces in 1874 or 1875.

There never was a greater man, unless through divine inspiration.—Cicero.

### The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

#### The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,  
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herald der Christlichen Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD MCLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.  
ALEXANDER TODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper or to articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Postoffice at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS  
Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

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But Romanes persisted, and back from Biarritz came the touching message, "I thought, and think it right, for no one knows my poverty except myself. But Oxford is Oxford, and I think if she desired me to climb the spire of Salisbury I should attempt it." So Mr. Gladstone came to inaugurate a brilliant series in a brilliant way with what he modestly called "An Academic Sketch." The Sheldonian was densely packed, and the lecture ended with words that are near every Oxford man's heart—Dominus Illuminatio mea.

Gladstone was followed in the next year by Huxley, who very chivalrously had promised to act as the prime minister's substitute, if need be. Huxley was followed by another nominee of Romanes, Professor Welsmann, whom he thought of as "a distinguished opponent." The fourth lecture was by Holman Hunt.

### The Short Ballot

The short ballot is President Wilson of Princeton's remedy for our governmental troubles. Current Literature quotes him thus:

The cure for the trouble lies in the direction of simplicity—by the election of fewer men and the concentration upon them of responsibility for administration. Glasgow, one of the best governed cities in the world, places its entire administration in a municipal council of one chamber of 32 members. The voter makes choice of one councilman, to represent his ward. He votes for but one person. That is his whole ticket! Galveston, in Texas, and a number of other cities following in its lead, are administered by a single commission of five or six persons. On them public attention is concentrated. The names of the candidates constitute the entire ticket the voter casts in a municipal election. "That this," continues Dr. Wilson, "is the simple and effectual solution of the matter, the certain means of restoring to the people a genuine choice of representatives and by the same token a genuine representative government, is no matter of conjecture. It has been tried—in every country but our own until we began to set up governments by commission—and has had the desired result." The short ballot is "the short and open way by which we can return to representative government."

### Higher Education

According to the statistics gathered by the German government, all of the countries of Europe combined offer but little more opportunity for higher education than does the United States of America. In Europe, Germany is the foremost country in higher education—with 21 universities and 40,000 students. In Berlin alone there are 13,884 undergraduates. In France there are 16 universities and 32,000 students; in Austria-Hungary, 11 universities and 30,000 students; in Great Britain, 15 universities and 25,000 students; in Italy, 21 universities and 24,000 students; in Russia, nine universities and 25,000 students; and in Spain, also nine universities and 12,000 students. The total number of European universities is 125, and the total number of enrolled students 288,732. Of the students enrolled in the higher institutions of learning in this country the number is estimated as 120,000, and this does not include students in colleges whose standard is also less than that of our best eastern institutions.—Exchange.

### The Deepest Restaurant

A novelty even in the Lake Superior region, where most up-to-date mining methods are in vogue, is the underground dining room in the Great Western mines in the Crystal Falls district, Menominee Range. These rooms—there are two of them, one each on the eleventh and twelfth levels, 1100 and 1200 feet beneath the surface, respectively—are cut in solid rock. They are 90 feet long, 12 feet wide and 8 feet high. The floor is of concrete, which is flushed daily, and the walls are whitewashed. The rooms are heated with steam and lighted with electricity. A washroom, 17 by 12 feet and supplied with hot and cold water, opens into each. The dining rooms are large enough to accommodate 200 men.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Go put your creed into your deed,  
Nor speak with double tongue.

—Emerson.

### SCRIPTURAL PROPHECIES

**P**ROPHECIES seem, as far as their fulfillment is concerned, to pertain to future ages, but in themselves they imply eternal facts.

Truth is true throughout all ages and Spirit's perfect creation, though unseen by the physical senses, is close at hand and forever awaiting our recognition. The utterances of the prophets disclose spiritual facts, true at the time of prophecy, albeit hundreds of years may elapse before the mists of belief have dispersed sufficiently to allow of their recognition by the enlightened human mind. Among the most encouraging of these prophecies is found in Zephaniah: "The King of Israel, even the Lord, is in the midst of them, thou shalt not see evil any more." The constant recognition of the presence and power of good in our very midst is the true and efficient remedy for all

evil belief or belief in evil. "Now we see through a glass darkly, but then face to face."

Prophecy appears in the two-fold form of promise and apparent threat. The one sort foretells the stirring effect of Truth upon error, as it rebukes sin, vanquishes resistance and establishes its own just claims. The peace-prophecy sees beyond the storm into the realm of reality and calm known as heaven, which awaits those who have walked every step of the way to earn it. Demonstration of the divine nature is the only vehicle that can find entrance into heaven, and every little fretful thought or word suppressed is a step in the right direction. The ground under our feet may feel rough at times, but the clear light of spiritual understanding already rests upon the faces of those who have once and for all turned toward the reality of good and who as resolutely desist from the needless contemplation, discussion and indulgence of evil.

The statement "The Lord God omnipotent reigneth" is eternally true. Why did we not awaken to it before? Because of the unchristian fear and theological superstitions which stopped our ears and led us astray. Why do we not awaken to its full import even yet?

Because the human victory over the belief in sin is by no means completed,

though it is unquestionably inaugurated by Christian Science in a way that will lead to its ultimate and total extinction.

It is evident that the new man which after God is created in righteousness and true holiness" is recognized only in proportion as "the old man with his deeds" is "put off," that is to say the belief in mortality is laid aside. Viewed in this light, every legitimate loss is a definite gain; and in his strange words "I die daily." St. Paul implied a gradual recognition of those eternal facts revealed to us in Scripture. The Christian Science text-book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," opens up glimpses of a brighter future for all who shall demonstrate at their one-moment with God, and signs are not wanting of the fulfillment of that gracious prophecy: "They shall all know me, from the least of them unto the greatest."

In a wonderful scene of the Transfiguration Jesus lifted the curtain on a super-sensual tableau, and such a transfiguration would be possible today, under like pure and exalted inspiration. It is noticeable that Jesus generally selected the same three disciples when he was about to reveal some special wonder, as on this occasion, or at the raising of the daughter of Jairus. It is presumed that their consciousness presented less opacity than did those of their fellow-disciples.

Dean Farrar holds that the familiar text promising "on earth peace, good will toward men" should read "peace on earth to men of good will." With the revelation of God and man that Christian Science brings, the nature of the spiritual man is becoming more apparent every day, hence, after 2000 years or so, humanity is emerging from John's "It doth not yet appear what we shall be" into a glad "It doth appear here now."

The appearing of good is in exact proportion to the human overcoming of evil. In Mrs. Eddy's statement: "All things will continue to disappear, until perfection appears and reality is reached" (Science and Health, p. 353), one finds an indication of how eternal Truth works out in human experience, Christian Science inaugurates a process of destroying erroneous beliefs and replacing them with truer, more spiritual views. It is a gradual but thorough process and the fact that "every step of progress is a step more spiritual" (People's Idea of God, p. 1) gives us a measuring gauge.

The statement "Now are we the sons of God" pertains to the spiritual man and is therefore eternally true: there is no past, present nor future about it. Only the recognition of it was relegated to future ages. Christian Scientists one and all are commencing to find the vision of the ideal man, sinless, spiritual

and immortal, is so constantly present with them that it colors their every thought with a radiance that is above mortal hues, and it is this reflected radiance that heals the sick and regenerates the sinful. This real and ideal vision brings with it such courage, such serenity, such divine hope of better things, such eager striving after spirituality, such active repudiation of what belongs not to the real man, that the transfiguration, once begun, can be perpetual.

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With Water Colors

Lampshade decoration is not necessarily reserved for the artist; it may be accomplished by the merest dabbler in water colors, says the Philadelphia North American.

Given a plain, well-covered shade and some conventional design to fit it (or one that can be made to fit), a pencil and some of the transfer paper that may be obtained will soon convey the design to the shade.

An outline is enough, because an ordinary sense of color and knowledge of flower will help in the painting process.

Tall Iris stalks and blooms, cattails with their leaves, or the conventional Tudor rose shaped for each section of the shade will, any one, prove effective in water color and probably bring the shade into harmony with the room.

The statement "Now are we the sons of God" pertains to the spiritual man and is therefore eternally true: there is no past, present nor future about it. Only the recognition of it was relegated to future ages. Christian Scientists one and all are commencing to find the vision of the ideal man, sinless, spiritual

and immortal, is so constantly present with them that it colors their every thought with a radiance that is above mortal hues, and it is this reflected radiance that heals the sick and regenerates the sinful. This real and ideal vision brings with it such courage, such serenity, such divine hope of better things, such eager striving after spirituality, such active repudiation of what belongs not to the real man, that the transfiguration, once begun, can be perpetual.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, July 8, 1910.

### Leadership in Democracies

IN AN editorial dealing with the question of the reform of primaries, Mr. Roosevelt deals incidentally with the subject of leadership in parties and of leadership in the community at large. On the subject of the law governing primaries in the state of New York it is not our purpose to speak at this moment, save to point out, as Mr. Roosevelt has done, that the movement in favor of reform or change has been impelled by the feeling of the people that their wishes have not been respected by the party leaders and those that deal directly with the party organizations.

But it is of the general question of leadership and what it implies in a democracy that we would speak. In the present state of our development in political understanding, leaders of some sort are a necessity, but these must be, as Mr. Roosevelt intimates, in the nature of guides and not drivers. Holding the tenets of democracy that this people holds, having chosen that political system which it has, it can protect itself only by steadfastly adhering to a very high standard of choice in its political guides. We use the word "political" in the sense of that which appertains to the things of the state, and not in the sense of "diplomatic," as it is still used in India, or in that of something unworthy and having to do with intrigue and indirectness. If we do not make this high standard and adhere to it, we but make taskmasters for ourselves, and we can help ourselves in doing this work if we regard a leader as a functionary and not as a competitor. It has been pointed out that jealousy of one another is something that members of a democracy must beware; they may deceive themselves into thinking that the whole sentiment is one of love of liberty, but they will only do so to be rudely awakened. We had best deal with ourselves severely and recognize this jealousy; then we can obliterate it. It is by playing upon this mistake that demagogues get their hold, and fasten on the public a kind of prescriptive inferiority that wastes treasure, strength and time.

There is in every man a generosity that, if his eyes be cleared, makes him follow with pride a leader that seeks the honor of duty and holds that office is what Edmund Burke called it, "a holy function." Such a leader and his followers, nation-wide or in some modest hundred, have declared the fellowship of high aims, and their one thought is to sustain each other's honor. When we do not take a leader of the first-class, but one that is of the second, we confess that we are jealous of him. Of what? Of his excellence, or do we blame him for what he has not done? We must remember that we are a humorous nation, or we shall find ourselves in a temper with the decalogue. Moreover, we confess a lack of acuteness when we take a second-rate man for the first-rate work of leadership or government, a work that must be done in this country by those devoted to it, or we shall become a failure. Even the demagogue, the inefficient and the selfish find that in their public utterances they must use the maxim of freedom, that is, the "best for the people."

The people must guard "their interests and their ideals" by guarding their leaders; this is to be done by choosing those who must meet a high demand in competency or be rejected. If we do not follow this rule we are confronted with a situation where all arrogant leadership to themselves, and failing that, unite only in the exclusion of them that are the most faithful public servants and the most competent. If we once came to look upon a good guide as our best friend, and one that taught us in turn to be the guides of others, the state would have a body of servants upon whom it could always count for faithfulness, zeal and honor.

THE aviation duration record has been made still better by being broken again by M. Oileslagers at Rheims, France. The aeroplane will doubtless offer many another at present unknown aviator the means of getting his name up where for a time the world's gaze will be focused on it.

### The Bench and the People

THE discussion that is taking place as to Mr. Taft's probable judicial appointments and the possibility of its becoming imbued with politics, make one hope that great as are the questions before the supreme court for decision, the President will make no haste in appointing to the vacancies. This whole question of federal judgeships ought to bring once more to our attention the fact that federal judges are appointed and for life, and that the system has resulted in giving the country a judicial body of whom it is proud. This great tribunal, the supreme court, whose functions are prescribed by the constitution, is peculiar above other courts in that it can declare unconstitutional an act of Congress and, under certain circumstances, an act of a state legislature. How important this function is, has always been shown by its decisions and especially by those of the last sixty years. In order to perform them it is readily apparent that a judge must possess not only a grasp of municipal or common and statute law but of constitutional rules that will fit him to cope with the great questions that come before the court. To these professional attainments he must add a moral strength that will devote him to his duty and make him impervious to any consideration save that of justice. It can be our boast that the country has never found it hard to get gentlemen with these qualifications, and if we are willing to be quite candid, this good result has been brought about largely by the fact that the members of the federal judiciary are appointed by the President and are not elected by public franchise, and are appointed for life.

The federal system of judiciary appointments is in marked contrast to that of all the states, save Massachusetts, where the members of the supreme and superior courts are appointed by the Governor for life. In the remaining states of the Union judgeship is an elective office, and in many cases is exposed to all the vicissitudes that election brings with it. Popular election to the bench is based on the theory that the people should have a voice in the election of their officers. This reasoning, reduced to its conclusion, would make the voter the ultimate arbiter whether a man were fitted to teach integral calculus or Slavie poetry. That in many cases the states have pretty good judges is due more to the honesty of an honest profession than to any wisdom of the electors, who are sel-

dom able to judge of a man's fitness for judicial office. That, on the other hand, in many state and city courts are sitting men whose qualifications are ridiculous, no one that has practised in them can honestly deny. A man on the bench who has before him the ultimate prospect of becoming virtually a candidate for at best the favorable notice of party managers, or else of losing his position and taking to practise again, is exposed to uncertainties and temptations that are quite wrong. A judge ought not to have enemies, but it is rather worse that he should have friends; he can neither do favors nor receive them; he must live indifferent to all things but justice and her sister, wisdom.

Some day the people, whose sagacity is sometimes late but never lacking, will see that the work of a judge is that of an expert, but much more important to the state than that of most experts. They will see that in his choice they must have the advice of other experts who will tell them what is safe to go by, and when they do this they will exchange a fallacious and dangerous privilege for an inexpugnable and solid right.

PORT ARTHUR, the gateway of Manchuria, a fortified city thought by the Russians to be impregnable, fell into the hands of the Japanese on Jan. 2, 1905. Since then, with a population of about 5000, it has been an inconsequential place commercially. In the days of Russian occupation the town of Dalny, lying twenty miles behind the port, was the trading town. After nearly five years the Japanese have decided to make Port Arthur a trade center, and with this end in view it was proclaimed on the first day of the present month a port open and free to the shipping of all nations.

The development of Port Arthur as a commercial city need not impair its value in the least as a stronghold. Japan still displays the oriental tendency toward secrecy in all its movements, but it has evidently awakened to the fact that the strength of fortifications lies not so much in the mystery that attaches to their construction as in the intelligence and skill and energy thrown into their defense.

That the nations are now invited, without exception, to open commercial relations with Manchuria and China in general through Port Arthur would seem to be Japan's answer to the allegations that she is violating the treaty of Portsmouth by extending gradually over Manchuria a political as well as a trade control; that she is maintaining a greater military force in the country than is her right, and that her aim is to obtain and hold possession of the territory, despite the vigilance and opposition of the powers. The future must decide whether this answer is sufficient. In the meantime, American shipping has a new opportunity, and it would be strange indeed if friends of a subsidized American merchant marine did not find new material for argument.

IN THE election of one of their number to the presidency of the National Education Association the women teachers attending their national convention here in Boston have incidentally taught the men teachers a few things in politics.

### The New Viceroy

THE appointment of Sir Charles Hardinge to succeed Lord Minto as Viceroy of India is, in all circumstances, probably the wisest the government could have made. If his career has not been as brilliant as that of Lord Kitchener or Lord Milner, whom the Unionists were supposed to favor, as the trusted assistant of King Edward in the negotiation of what have somehow come to be called the peace treaties, he will be sure

of the support of that party which is peculiarly strong within the Indian empire. His nomination may, indeed, be said to have been received by the opponents of the government with considerable relief, while the ministerial supporters are not less satisfied. The one discordant note has been struck by the Labor party, but the complaint of Ramsay Macdonald that the situation demanded the appointment of a man more imbued with the parliamentary spirit seems a trifle querulous.

The grandson of a famous Peninsula veteran, himself a former governor-general of India, Sir Charles Hardinge has been trained in a school which should fit him preeminently for his new duties. For a time he was second secretary to the embassy in Washington, and he has also served with distinction in Paris and Berlin. The bulk of his time has, however, been spent in the east. In Constantinople and in Sofia, in St. Petersburg and in Bucharest, as well as in Teheran, he has enjoyed the opportunity of studying first hand many of the problems he will be called upon to deal with, while, finally, as assistant under-secretary of state for foreign affairs he has been able to familiarize himself with the whole body of the foreign relations of his country. If training, therefore, goes for anything, it is evident that the new Viceroy starts magnificently equipped, and it must be remembered that it was just such a training that made Lord Dufferin one of the most brilliant proconsuls of the empire.

Sir Charles is going to India at a moment when that country is going through a political crisis more difficult than any its rulers have been called upon to face since the mutiny. The charge he is undertaking will demand all the qualities of a great ruler. To be resolute without injustice is to know when to give way and when to stand immovable. It is the hardest lesson of statesmanship, and it is learned exactly in proportion as a man places principle before prejudice in his work. When the day comes for him to lay down his burden it may be possible to write of him, as a famous English historian has written of his grandfather before him: "The spirit of Christian philanthropy moved at his bidding over the whole face of the country—not the mere image of a specious benevolence disguising the designs of our ambition and the impulses of our greed, but an honest, hearty desire to do good without gain, to save an empire, to reform a people, and to leave behind us the marks of a hand at once gentle and powerful—gentle to cherish and powerful only to sustain."

THE number of men interested in politics that are visiting Oyster Bay to "take their orders from an ex-President" is steadily increasing. Beverly, Mass., may pride herself on being the temporary summer capital, but no one can doubt that Oyster Bay seems to be the nation's political capital at the present time.

It is possible to have a mistaken ambition; it by no means follows that to be ambitious is of itself a virtue or that it means to have a worthy aspiration. The world at various times has suffered from men that had a little too much ambition and were content to go without aspirations. In this country men are ambitious of material improvement and sometimes quite honestly attach an importance to this that makes them call it an aspiration; but in a democracy we must retain our sense of proportion or else forget our duties. We have a constitutional right to do anything that is legal, but we must first determine whether we are fitted to enjoy that particular right. A man has a constitutional right to practise international law; but it may be doubted whether he can let such a right outweigh his equal duty to determine whether he and the community would not be better profited were he to follow a more modest trade. As time goes by he must either ask himself the question or have it asked, whether today any one can take the risk of not doing that for which he is best fitted. We have a plethora of those that can do something superficially, but we have not nearly enough of those that can do things thoroughly.

Mr. Fish, in his speech before the educational council at the convention being held in Boston, expressed a hope that parents would not have false ambitions for their children, in the shape of devoting them to professions when they were better fitted for trade or farming. We think that Mr. Fish gave good advice, though we also think that in giving it he took his courage in his hands. When a girl shows herself greatly gifted with powers of music or art, or a boy displays a plain bent and capacity for the law or banking, it is but right that they should be encouraged. But when the parents, from weak indulgence to importunity or a less worthy desire for what is called social advancement, deliberately encourage a child in a career for which it is in no way fitted, they are assuming a grave responsibility, not only to the child but to the public. We cannot say that we believe in democracy and in the same breath admit that we are ashamed of an honest calling. The prominent feature of today is that though there may be more work to do and more speed possible in doing it, yet the standard of efficiency and thoroughness is by no means commensurate. No man becomes a scholar by taking a learned profession, but he becomes such by loving learning for itself. What otherwise he has taken on is an accession of what our grandfathers called "gentility," and though gentility is all very well, respectability is distinctly better. A tradesman or an artisan that gives money's worth and works thoroughly is a valuable member of society and a living definition of respectability. Refinement is a matter of ideas; any one can see this in the lives of the early artists of the Italian renaissance. A man might paint so good a picture or make so good a jewel or build so good a town hall that he would be called a "master," but he worked in a shop and called it as much, and never a bit less beautiful was his work. It is not difficult in Scotland to talk with many a man that wears a blackened apron and whose hands are thickened with toil, but the books he saves to buy are crystal clear and he makes fellowship with genius.

It would be a most dolorous consummation if out of the much labor of them that framed our state, it came about that they for whose sake primarily it was fashioned, according to their own statements, were ashamed of that liberty with which they had been endowed, and bought self-praise with half-done work.

"The three Rs" still, so the wise ones say,  
Are the things to be learned by our youth today,  
For of all the branches taught, the pick  
Are "readin' and writin' and 'rithmetick."

DIRECTOR JOHN BARRETT of the international bureau of American republics is not

by any means the first to express the conviction that a strong Central American republic, of which Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica shall be states, is sure to come. The logic of events is pointing that way unmistakably. Common protection, common interests, recognition of a common destiny, are creating conditions that must eventually and inevitably lead to the unification of those states. And with their material resources combined, with their general administration consolidated, with the commercial and financial strength of the five states centralized, it must be admitted that the United States of Central America would be in a position to command not only the respect of the two greater republics to the north, but the consideration of all the nations of the earth.

This leads naturally to the interesting question: Is a United States of South America possible, and if so, is the formation of such a power probable in the near future? The best and, indeed, the only answer that can be made to this must be based upon statements and statistics concerning South American progress with which we are all in these days becoming quite familiar. Every argument that could be advanced in favor of Central America might be offered, and with increased force, in favor of South American unity.

There can be no gainsaying the fact that the successful federalization of the Central American states would give tremendous impetus to a movement of a similar nature in South America.

THE educators who have addressed the teachers' national convention in Boston this week have emphasized the need of exercise for girls, but in saying: "Our girls should be taught how to perform the simple daily activities of life in a manner conducive to health as well as with ease and grace" they have indicated that this end can be gained by sweeping a room as well as by sweeping the keyboard of a piano.

ALREADY it is being asserted by apprehensive office-seekers that Mr. Roosevelt is employing his summer at Oyster Bay in building up personal political "machine," but the more kindly disposed students of politics say that his home is merely a repair shop, where he is seeking to tinker into shape the somewhat-out-of-gear wheels within wheels of the national party machine.

"A man who repudiates a platform after he has been elected upon it is an embezzler of power," says William Jennings Bryan, and no doubt President Taft, who has been earnestly trying to make good along those lines, will be moved to say "me too," to this clever definition.

### Side Lights on the Honest Calling

### United States of South America